

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Which will limit the liability of the shareholders, and in respect of which the plans, sections, and books of reference, have been duly deposited, in compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament.

(Provisionally registered under the Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 110.)

Capital £400,000, in 16,000 shares of £25 each.

Of which £1 7s. 6d. per share will be payable on signing the Parliamentary Contract, and no further call will be made until the Act has been obtained.

AUDITORS.

RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P., 29, Cornhill; and Hyde Park-terrace.

HENRY THOMAS HOPE, Esq., 116, Piccadilly; and Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey.

DIRECTORS.

Col. MICHAEL EDWARD BAGNOLD, 23, Hamiton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

GEORGE HINTON BOVILL, Esq., 19, Abchurch-lane; and Wimbledon, Surrey.

THOMAS DAKIN, Esq., 23, Abchurch-lane; and Hornsey.

WALPOLE EYRE, Esq., 22, Bryanstone-square.

JAMES LAWRIE, Esq., Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street; and Cambrian Villa, Hackney.

THOMAS HAYTER LONGDEN, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard; and Ennismore-place, Prince's Gate, Hyde Park.

BENJAMIN OLIVIER, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., 8, Upper Hyde Park-street.

JAMES PONSFORD, Esq., 24, Palace Gardens, Kensington; and Hackwood Park, Hants.

Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M.P., 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly; and Foxley, Herefordshire.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq., 21, Ainsfrains; and Hill House, Aston.

JAMES WARREN, Esq., 96, Houndsditch; and Capel House, Enfield.

(With power to add to their number.)

ENGINEER—Samuel Collett Horsham, Esq., 19, Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Maitby, Robinson, and Jackson, 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.

Messrs. Law, Holmes, Anton, and Turnbull, 18, Folyer-street, Westminster.

BANKERS.

Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq.; Messrs. Currie & Co., 29, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Benjamin Hankin, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—39, MOORGATE STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

Application was made to the Legislature in the last session of Parliament, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the above title, and the bill was carried through the second reading of the House of Commons by a majority of three to one; 196 members voting in favour of the bill, and 65 against it.

Subsequently the bill, with ten other bills relating to the supply of water to the metropolis, were all referred to the same committee of the House of Commons; but owing to the bill being taken up the very last in order, it was not until Tuesday, the 14th of June last, that the proceedings upon it could be commenced before the committee. In consequence of this delay the proceedings could not be completed before the House of Commons was dissolved.

It is, therefore, now requisite to renew the application to the Legislature in the next session of Parliament; but the valuable evidence given before the committee in the last session in favour of the undertaking and the bill, although from want of time it could not be completed, has been published by order of the House of Commons in a blue book, for the use of Parliament and the public, and cannot fail materially to facilitate the early obtaining of the powers sought by the present application.

The object of this Company is to supply, at a cheap rate, the inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of St. Marylebone and Finsbury, and the following places intermediate between those and the source of supply—namely, Barnet, Bushey, Edgware, Elstree, Finchley, Hadley, Hampstead, Harrow on the Hill, Harringay, Hendon, Kingsbury, Mill Hill, Pinner, Stanmore, Sudbury, Totteridge, Watford, Whetstone, Willesden, with pure soft spring water, distributed through pipes constantly charged; so that upon the mere turning of a tap it may be got fresh from the mains, without the intervention of a cistern, even in the top stories of the highest houses.

The water will be procured at Bushey Meadows, near Watford, from the foot of a vast range of chalk hills, through which an enormous volume of subterranean spring water at present escapes in underground currents to the sea. In 1840 Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, after having made a series of experiments and observations on a shaft and borings that had been sunk in the chalk in this locality by Mr. Robert Paten, for the purpose of demonstrating how copiously spring water can be thus obtained for the supply of the metropolis, reported, as his conclusion, "I am perfectly convinced of the feasibility of the proposed plan, as far as regards quantity;"

Professors Graham, Miller, and Hoffman, the eminent chemists appointed in 1851 by Government as a commission to consider the chemical quality of the supply of water to the metropolis, when alluding to water from the chalk intended to be supplied from Bushey Meadows, thus express themselves in a report addressed to the then Home Secretary of State, and dated the 17th of June last year:—"The inhabitants of London appear to have within their reach, in these chalk strata, a supply of water which is asserted, on good authority, to be inexhaustible, and which may be considered as everywhere of an uniform composition and quality."

It contains absolutely nothing of organic origin capable of further alteration or decomposition, and is, therefore, wholly unobjectionable, on the ground of organic constituents. Its clearness and brilliancy also appear perfect, from the complete absence of suspended matter, and are highly attractive. Possessing at all seasons the mean temperature of the year, the same water has an agreeable coolness and freshness which might certainly be preserved in a great degree by proper means of conveyance and distribution. The only other quality desired in a town supply was softness.

The softening operation, by the use of lime, (proposed by Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, which frees the water from 2 grs. of chalk per pint, or 1 ton per million gallons, without leaving anything else in the water in the place of the chalk), "is applicable in all seasons to the spring water, which indeed adapts itself with singular felicity to that process."

The chalk spring waters can thus be commanded with certainty under three degrees of hardness, which is probably the extreme limit attainable anywhere in England for a great supply." The water of the present companies is reported by the same authority to be about 14 degrees of hardness. "The chalk spring water after being softened," resume the learned commissioners, "is an extremely pure water. It appears to be considerably superlative to the soft water from the streams of the Surrey sands. The chalk water is uniform in its excellence at all times, the sources of it lying beyond the influence of weather or season. In the judgment of the commissioners, this softened chalk water is entitled, from its chemical quality, to a preference over all others for the future supply of the metropolis."

At Bushey Meadows the subterranean spring water can be abundantly procured at a natural elevation of 130 feet above the level of the Thames in London. This water, after being softened, would be pumped through pipes buried in the ground into reservoirs so covered as to maintain the uniform temperature of the water at all seasons, and situated on Stanmore Common at a sufficient elevation to cause by gravity the water to flow through pipes into the districts named, and to rise to all the highest grounds and buildings.

At a charge of from one-third to one-half less than the charges of the Grand Junction and West Middlesex Water Companies, a dividend of 10 per cent. would be returned upon the capital expended to carry out the undertaking.

The well-attested superiority of the quality of the water, the practically unlimited quantity at command, and the simple and cheap nature of the works required to procure and distribute it, unite to recommend the undertaking to capitalists as the means for making a safe and profitable investment. The suburban places already named contain 60,000 inhabitants, entirely unsupplied by any company, and greatly in want of water; while the urgent demand that exists in the metropolis for so pure and so cheap a water as that now proposed to be supplied is obvious to every one. The Thames water, even when procured abroad where the tide flows, and after filtration, and when taken direct from the pipes of the consumers before going into any cistern, has been proved to contain much dead and decaying animal and vegetable matter, an average of 16 different species of living animalcules, besides nearly the same number of various kinds of fungi, and other plants and organisms, in every half gallon of such water, to say nothing here of the number that there is of each species. The spring water from Watford, after most careful examination, has been found to be quite free from these contaminations; and while the placing of a cheap rate a constant supply of so pure a water within the reach of the inhabitants of the districts of the metropolis, and the unsupplied places before named, cannot fail to confer an important and lasting benefit upon them, at the same time it must tend to stimulate in the most effective manner the improvements so much required in the water supply of the other districts. Thus the undertaking has a claim to the support of every inhabitant of this great metropolis.—39, Moorgate-street, Dec. 1852.

Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form, addressed to the secretary of the Company, on or before Saturday, the 18th of December instant, at the offices, 39, Moorgate-street; or to Messrs. Johnson, Longden, and Co., stockbrokers, Tokenhouse-yard, where prospectuses, and forms of application for shares may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London (Watford) Spring Water Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me shares of £25 each in the above undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, or such less number as you may allot me, and I undertake to pay the deposit of £1 7s. 6d. per share thereon, and to execute the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agreement when required so to do.

Dated this day of 1852.

Name and surname in full

Residence

Description

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 52 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solets an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETRES, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

GREGORY'S HOTEL, NO. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite RELISH to STEAKS, CHOPS, and all ROAST MEAT GRAVIES, FISH, GAME, SOUP, CURRIES, and SALAD; and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious sauce is the best safeguard to health.

Sold by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 19, Fenchurch-street, London, and 45, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barey and Sons, Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, and other oilemen and merchants, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.—N.B. To guard against imitation, see that the names of "Lea and Perrins" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

HOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, and COUGHS, IMMEDIATELY CURED by GHOSTWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENGES.—They are perfectly innocent, being free from narcotics; one to three boxes cures the hooping-cough. Directions are enclosed, with the method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 62, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, and Hanway, 63, Oxford-street; and by all medicine-keepers throughout the kingdom, in boxes 2s. 6d. each.

WEST GRANADA, OR VERAGUAS, GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.DIRECTORS.
GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE, Esq., 8, Hyde Park-terrace—CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES BARBER, Esq., Croydon.
GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square.
FREDERICK MANGLES, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq., The Priory, Kilburn.
GEORGE SUCH, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., 21, Nottingham-street, Regent's-park.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 48, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq., M.P., 13, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.
ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq., 11, King William-street.

DIRECTORS' REPORT to the Shareholders of the West Granada, or Veraguas, Gold and Silver Mining Company:

The Directors have delayed their report to the shareholders for a longer period than they had anticipated, owing to the following circumstances:—It will be remembered that the final ratification of the arrangement concluded by the Directors for the purchase of the entire property of the Fort Bowen Mine, including the ore at surface, was made contingent on their receiving a satisfactory report from a special agent to be sent to the mines. In pursuance of this part of the agreement the Directors, in June last, arranged with Mr. Champion, a gentleman recently holding the office of manager of the St. John Del Rey Company's mines at Morro Velho, and in every way qualified to discharge the important duties confided to him, to proceed to Veraguas, and make the requisite investigations.

The detailed instructions of the Directors to Mr. Champion, together with a copy of his report, may be seen by the shareholders at the office of the Company.

Mr. Champion returned to England in the latter end of October, and about the same period the Directors received nine boxes, containing samples of the ore, taken from the mine by himself, and packed under his own personal superintendence.

The report of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey on these samples will be found annexed to this report. The prominent points of Mr. Champion's report may be briefly stated as follows:—

EXTRACT OF THE PROPERTY.—At Fort Bowen, land, including four lodes, has been demanaged, around the main lode for 1800 varas (in length by 300 in breadth); around the three subsidiary lodes for 600 varas in length by 200 in breadth. The lands at the station of Howardville consist of 12 acres.

SIZE AND CHARACTER OF THE LODE.—The principal lode (called the Morgan Vein) is believed to extend the whole length of the granite—viz., 5400 ft.—and where seen is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, with well-defined walls. It has been traced 1800 ft. west and 780 ft. east of the buildings at Fort Bowen. The surface of the principal lode is about 50 ft. above the Belen River at its nearest point. The lode has been proved to a depth of 4 ft. above water level. The deepest sample taken is the richest in gold.

FACILITIES FOR WORKING.—The ore stamps readily; ample water power is available on the spot, and, therefore, expensive steam machinery will not be requisite.

Abundance of timber for fuel and for all mining purposes may be had for the cutting: native labour is cheap and plentiful.

CLIMATE.—For natives the climate is healthy, and it is reputed as not insalubrious for Europeans of temperate habits.

FACILITIES FOR RECEIPT OF STORES AND TRANSMISSION OF PRODUCE.—It will be necessary to make a road from the mine to the River Belen, about three-quarters of a mile above Howardville, which would be about 5000 ft. in length, but the making of this involves no engineering difficulties.

From this point the Belen is navigable for scows (flat-bottomed boats of 10 tons) to Escribanos. There is good anchorage in 10 fms. of water off Escribanos (nine miles from the mine), and means of safe transmission of gold from thence to Chagres by boats in two days, at moderate expense.

SAMPLES OF ORE.—Nine boxes, weighing 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs., were taken, of which seven were from the lode and two from the ore on bank. Those from the lode were taken from different parts, each sample from the whole breadth of the lode. Those from the surface from upwards of 50 different parts of the heaps.

DUES TO GOVERNMENT.—A duty of 3 per cent. is at present payable to Government on gold and silver extracted; but this duty has been recently abolished in the province of Antioquia, and it is expected it will not be retained in Veraguas.

TITLE.—The title of the vendors is derived directly from the Government of the province.

It will be seen from the summary that not only is the mine itself very favourably reported on, but that the extent of it is much greater than the measurement stated in the history of the mine on which the original contract was based.

By the history in question the property was represented to consist of 5400 feet in the principal or Morgan vein and in the three subsidiary veins, while the actual dimensions now consist of 1800 varas, or 5400 feet in the Morgan vein alone, in addition to which the company will receive possession of the three subsidiary veins, estimated at 5400 feet more, besides all right to any future denouements of lodes which may be discovered, on payment of a trifling fee.

On the other hand, the estimate made by Mr. Champion of the quantity of ore actually at surface is considerably less than the estimate of the vendors.

The Directors deem it only right to state that this variance arises entirely from the different, and, as they believe, erroneous system of measurement adopted by the surveyors of the vendors; and that there is ample ground for their feeling satisfied that all the calculations were made in good faith, and with no intention to exaggerate the quantity available.

The inequalities of the ground upon which the ore rests are great, and there is doubtless considerable room for difference of opinion as to quantity between the best qualified surveyors. But, although the vendors are only partially convinced of their surveyor's error, and although the surface ore may probably be to a considerable, and possibly to a very large extent exceed Mr. Champion's estimate, the Directors have felt, in concluding an amended contract, they could only safely treat this item of the purchase upon the footing of their own agent's report, whose prudent rule has been that where doubt existed he could return only the minimum quantity. A large reduction in the purchase money has accordingly been required, and at length conceded on this ground.

In the original contract it was stated that the ore at surface was estimated to be of the value of £180,000 gross, for which, and the entire property of the mine, £150,000 was to be paid in money and shares; but, owing to the confidence of the vendors in the correctness of their statement of quantity of surface ore, the mine and ore were together offered at an aggregate price, and no distinct relative value was attached to either of them in the contract. Hence the difficulty experienced by the Directors in remodelling their agreement upon the report of their agent, representing the ore immeadiately available to be less than had been stated.

After much negotiation, they have concluded the purchase of the entire property, including the right to all future denouements, for £80,000, of which only a small portion is payable in money, and the principal part, at the option of the Company, in money or in shares, and £20,000 out of actual profits.

Before concluding this statement, the Directors would beg to call your attention to the results of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's assay of the nine boxes of sampled ore taken from the Fort Bowen Mine, when contrasted with the products of several other important gold mines.

The average result of the ore on bank and that from the principal lodes, taken together, is per ton 4 ozs. 18 dwt. 12 grs. ; or in value at 24 per ounce (Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's valuation).

Or distinguishing surface ore from the principal lode—

One on bank taken from 50 places, yielding per ton 1 oz. 7 dwt. 17 grs., or in value at 24 per ounce

Morgan vein, taken from seven places, yielding per ton 8 ozs. 18 dwt. 17 grs., or in value at 24 per ounce

Or distinguishing surface ore from the principal lode—

One on bank taken from 50 places, yielding per ton 1 oz. 7 dwt. 17 grs., or in value at 24 per ounce

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The twelfth annual meeting of proprietors in this company was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street, on Saturday, the 6th inst.—

Captain THORNTON in the chair.

Mr. C. W. HOWELL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Pursuant to the notice, dated 16th November, convening the annual general meeting of proprietors for this day, the directors have now to submit to you their report of the company's affairs for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1852. A statement of the accounts, duly audited, together with supplementary documents, have been laid on the board-room table, for the last seven days, for the inspection of proprietors.

The accounts of the year's operations exhibit the following results:—

Balance of net profits for the year ending 30th September, 1852, after providing out of the earnings the usual reserves for wear and tear,

Insurance against sea-risk, and depreciation..... £97,879 12 2

A balance of undivided profits from the previous year..... 8,244 2 1

Leaving disposable for dividend, &c., for the year..... £106,123 14 3

Deduct dividend for the half-year ending 31st March, 1852..... 43,954 12 0

There remains..... £62,169 2 3

From which has to be declared the half-year's dividend of 4 per cent., now about to be recommended, and estimated to amount to..... 46,000 0 0

A balance then remains, to meet contingencies, and to be carried to next year's account..... £ 16,169 2 3

THE GUARANTEE INSURANCE FUND.

At the last annual general meeting this fund amounted to..... £194,610 5 11

Appropriation to this fund from the proprietors underwriting account, for the year ending 30th September, 1852..... 7,014 8 10

And this fund now amounts to..... £201,624 14 9

DEPRECIATION FUND.

At the last annual meeting this fund amounted to..... £271,054 10 3

Add the usual 5 per cent. for depreciation on the floating property for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1852..... 40,000 0 0

There remains..... £311,054 10 3

Deduct proportion of the value of the steam-ship, *Braganza*, condemned and broken up..... 14,000 0 0

There remains..... £297,054 10 3

Deduct amount expended during last year, for extraordinary repairs and improvements to several of the company's vessels..... 37,000 0 0

This fund now amounts to..... £260,054 10 3

PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT.

The balance to the credit of this account, as exhibited by the accounts ending 30th September, 1851, amounted to..... £ 29,535 3 5

Deduct paid to proprietors as underwriters, in January, 1852..... 20,493 2 0

Leaving a balance of..... £ 9,042 1 5

To which is to be added the annual premium on the estimated value of the floating property of the company, for the ordinary sea-risks for the year ending 30th September, 1852..... 40,000 0 0

There remains..... £ 49,042 1 5

Deduct amount expended in the repairs of sundry ships, consequent upon damage sustained at sea..... 12,985 11 2

Leaves..... £ 36,056 10 3

Deduct amount carried to the insurance fund to meet extraordinary casualties, &c. 7,014 8 10

And a balance remains, at 30th Sept., 1852, of..... £ 29,042 1 5

Out of which the directors recommend a payment of 17. per old share, and a proportionate amount for every new share, early in the ensuing year, to each proprietor on the number of shares for which he may be entitled to the dividend now allowed to be declared; which it is estimated will amount to £22,500/-, leaving a balance to the credit of this account of about £65,421, 1s. 5d. to be carried to the next year's account.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXTENDED POSTAL SERVICES WITH INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—The new postal service, to be commenced in January of the ensuing year, under the company's engagement with her Majesty's Government, was stated in detail, in the last half-yearly report of the directors. In order to commence and maintain that service with efficiency as well as to make timely preparation for meeting the requirements of the progressive development of oriental traffic which may be conveniently looked forward to, the directors have considered it necessary that a large addition to the company's fleet should be made. A reference to the prefixed list of the company's ships in service under construction, and contracted for, will show the extent of that addition. In making the requisite arrangements for this object, the directors have entered into engagements involving an ultimate outlay of about £600,000/-, of which about £600,000/- remains yet to be liquidated, as the work in constructing the ships and engines may progress.

WATERS AND MEANS.—Looking at the excess of this outlay beyond the amount of capital remaining to be called up—to the large proportion of it which must be comparatively unproductive until the ships are completed and in service to the fact that some time must elapse before a full development of traffic on the new lines of communication can be reasonably expected—the directors have deemed it expedient to avail themselves of the present favourable state of the money market, and of the powers vested in them by the Royal Charter of Incorporation and Deed of Settlement to take up, on debenture, for terms of three and five years, such sums as they may find necessary; and to apply the same, in the first instance, to meet a part of the above-mentioned outlay. With this view, the directors have obtained a warrant of the Commissioners of the Treasury (which was requisite under the terms of the charter) to take up money on debenture, to the extent of £400,000/-, if required, over 100,000/-, which was originally authorised by the charter. Considering that when the new vessels shall be completed, the company will possess a property of upwards of two millions sterling, unencumbered by any liabilities, except such part of the above-stated sums as may be taken up on debenture—that they have a guarantee insurance which may exceed the ordinary risks provided for by the premiums charged on the trade account, besides a depreciation fund for maintaining the integrity of the company's property—the directors feel confident that such sums as they might require would be raised on advantageous terms. This expectation has already been confirmed by an offer, which they have accepted, of £100,000/- at the rate of 3½ per cent. interest.

With a view to the accommodation of such proprietors as may desire to invest in the company's debentures, it is the intention of the directors to reserve a part of such further sums as may be required, and to give the preference of taking them up, at the above rate of interest, to such proprietors as give notice of their desire to avail themselves of that preference on or before the 1st of January next. The directors feel confident that the proprietors will recognise the policy of this measure, for protecting their interests in the most effectual manner, under the circumstances pointed out.

OPENING THE STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—In their last report, the directors stated that they were about to dispatch two new steam ships, the *Chusan* and the *Formosa*, to Australia, to make some experimental trips between Australia and Singapore, with the view of obtaining the necessary experience for the efficient organisation of that new branch of communication. They have now the pleasure to announce the arrival of the first of these vessels, the *Chusan*, at Sidney, on the 3d of Aug. last, having previously called at Melbourne; being the first vessel which had appeared there, to connect these important colonies by steam communication with the mother country. The event was hailed by the colonists with the most lively demonstrations of satisfaction. And it is also a gratifying reflection to the directors, that this company, which was the first to make a proposal, some years ago, to the then Government for establishing the communication, should also be the first to place a vessel in the position to give practical effect to that so much desired and so long procrastinated measure.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE COMPANY'S VESSELS IN THE BURMESE WAR.—The directors have to add another instance to several former ones, of the importance of our enterprise for warlike purposes, as well as for improving the communications and developing the commercial resources of our vast oriental empire and dependencies.

In the absence of any other means equally efficient, the ships of the company were recently employed by the Indian Government for conveying troops from Calcutta to the seat of war in Burmah, and about 2500 troops were carried to Rangoon, in an average passage of about three days from the Sandheads. Not only were the company enabled to render this important service, by means of their reserve vessels, without interruption to the postal service, but when the East India Company's stock of coals had been exhausted, by the sudden demand upon it for their steam vessels at the outbreak of the war, this company were able, from their stock, to supply 2000 tons of coals to the Indian Government, to assist in prosecuting the war.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE MONEY.—The directors being aware, from experience, how effectively a reduction of the cost and an increase of the facilities of travelling contribute to add to the number of travellers, have considered it desirable, in consequence of the more frequent communication they are about to establish, to lower the rates of passage between Europe and the East simultaneously with the commencement of the new service. The particulars will be shown in the company's hand-book, to be then circulated.

CASUALTIES.—The proprietors will have learned from the public prints, that a fire took place in the company's ship, the *Indus*, on the 4th of July last, while undergoing repairs and alterations in the dry dock of Messrs. Wigram, at Blackwall. The ship being constructed of iron, and divided by iron bulk-heads, this fire, which must have proved totally destructive to a wooden vessel, was arrested in such time as to cause only a partial damage. With the exception of the foregoing, the directors are happy to say that they have no casualty of importance to report for the past year.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—This important work is progressing favourably. It is confidently expected, that in the course of the ensuing year it will be completed from Alexandria to the Nile, at Negilieh, which will supersede the most inconvenient part of the present route across Egypt—namely, that by the Mahmoud Canal.

DISPOSAL OF OLD SHIPS.—The steam-ship *Braganza*, lately on the Bombay and China station, having become much worn, and the expense of repairing her in India being estimated at a very high sum, the directors considered it better to break up the hull, and sell the materials at Bombay. She has, accordingly, disappeared from the present list of the company's fleet. Her loss is fully covered by the sums to her credit in the depreciation and repair funds. The directors have also recently sold the steamships *Jupiter* and *Montrone*, lately employed on the Peninsular station—the former by public sale, the latter to the Portuguese Government. These two vessels had become unserviceable to the present requirements of the service, and will, in a short time, be replaced by the two new screw-ships, *Cadiz* and *Douro*, which are now in an advanced state of construction, on the most approved principles, and with all the most recent improvements.

INSURANCE OF SHIPMENTS BY THE COMPANY'S VESSELS.—For some time the vessels of the company plying in the eastern seas, and particularly to and from China, were exposed to much difficulty in obtaining full cargoes of fine goods and specie, from the circumstance of the local insurance offices and underwriters demanding much higher premiums than the nature of the risks warranted, or were required for similar risks by underwriters in this country—and also in consequence of those local offices limiting the extent of their risks on one bottom to such amounts as generally fell very far short of the value of the goods and specie offered to be forwarded by the company's vessels. The directors, therefore, felt it to be their duty to encourage an arrangement by which agencies of marine insurance companies and of individual underwriters in London have been formed at Calcutta, Bombay, and Hong Kong, and are about to be formed

in Australia. By this arrangement, policies are opened for goods and specie shipped by the company's vessels, at fair and moderate rates of premium, and to a much greater extent than that prescribed by the rules of the local offices.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SUPERANNUATION ANNUITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OFFICERS, SEAMEN, &c., IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

The number of deaths occurring, and which must necessarily happen in so large an establishment as that of this company, and the frequent cases in which the liberality of the company has had to be exercised for the relief of families of deserving persons thereby left in distressed circumstances—as well as the consideration that, at no very distant time, many good servants of the company must become no longer fit for active service—induced the directors to turn their attention to some means of enabling their officers, seamen, engineers, and others, to effect, at moderate rates of premium, insurances on their lives, as well as to provide for themselves annuities, when age or accident may render them unfit to serve the company. With this view, and acting on the recommendation of the proprietors at the last half-yearly meeting, the directors felt it their duty, in conjunction with other steam navigation companies, to encourage the formation of the "Marine Life and Casualty Mutual Assurance Society," the object of which is chiefly to effect assurances, and to grant superannuation allowances of the description alluded to. As an encouragement to the seamen and others in the company's service to avail themselves of the benefits of this establishment, the directors have offered to contribute, from the funds of the company, the difference of premiums for life assurance between the ordinary land risks and the extraordinary risks arising from the nature of their maritime occupations, and also a portion of the annuity premium. This degree of encouragement, the directors trust, will meet the approval of the proprietors, inasmuch as while it will relieve the company, in future, from many claims on their justice and humanity, it will promote a feeling of providence and self-dependence throughout their increasing establishment. The directors are happy to add that the plan has hitherto been very successful, a large number of seamen and others in the company's employ, having already availed themselves of the advantages of the institution; and, they are convinced, that when this society is enabled to extend its sphere of operations by the contributions and encouragement of the other leading steam-companies and shipowners, the benefits that will accrue will be very sensibly felt among that important body, the mercantile marine of this country.

SOUTHAMPTON SCHOOLS FOR EDUCATING THE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN AND OTHERS IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

This establishment, in which many of the proprietors have evinced so much interest, is advancing very satisfactorily, about 300 children being now educated in it. A separate report of its progress and present state is laid on the table, and will be circulated with this report, for the information of proprietors. The directors have much gratification in being enabled to state that the provision for educating the children of the seamen and others in the company's service—for enabling them to ensure a certain provision for their families in case of death—and the introduction of the temperance system among the crews of your vessels, combined with liberal wages and good treatment, have produced a feeling of attachment to the company's employ, which, while it has tended greatly to improve the moral habits of the seamen, is highly advantageous to the interests of the company. While inebriation, intoxication, and other irregularities are so frequently complained of, and the difficulty of efficiently manning the ships of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service has become a subject of serious public concern, your directors can state, without hesitation, that the occurrence of such irregularities on board of the company's ships is exceedingly rare, and that they never experience any difficulty in obtaining the services of seamen, engineers, &c., of superior character and qualifications, for manning your vessels.

DIVIDEND.—The directors now recommend that a dividend of four per cent., clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th September last, be declared, and be payable on and after the 23d instant.

The CHAIRMAN called the attention of the proprietors to the extended services which the company would have to perform in February next, in pursuance of their various contracts. They had undertaken a bi-monthly service from Southampton to Calcutta, also from Marseilles to Malta, and between Singapore and Australia, via Adelaide and Melbourne; a monthly communication between Bombay, Singapore, Ceylon, and China; and Calcutta, Singapore, and China. It was, therefore, necessary to increase the number of their ships, which could not be done without considerable means. This subject had received the most deliberate and careful attention of the direction, the carrying out of which he believed would largely conduce to the interests of the company. He congratulated them on the bright prospects which were before them, and the good fortune which had attended their progress since the last meeting, having had no casualty at sea. They had been able to render important service to the Indian Government during the Burmese war, and he thought they might look back with gratitude, and forward with hope, as they were not going to take the second place in providing accommodation with the East.

In reply to a proprietor, Mr. ANDERSON informed the meeting that the Pacha of Egypt, requiring about £100,000/-, to enable him to pay to the Sultan his tribute in advance, which had been requested for the prosecution of some works, the company had advanced that sum for his use for one year, at 6 per cent., they having been enabled to obtain money on favourable terms, upon which they had the security of the Customs' dues of Alexandria, amounting to £400,000/-, and the private fortunes of himself and son.

Dr. BEATTIE considered the report highly satisfactory. He remarked on it in detail, and particularly noticed the advantages which would result from the establishment of communication between Singapore and Australia, which would greatly augment the growing trade, and enable silk, silver, &c., from China, to be exchanged for the gold of Australia, so much needed.

The meeting having been addressed by Major Oldfield, Messrs. Wyndham, Gould, Herath, Lewin, Wilcox, Hadow, and others, the report was unanimously adopted, and the parties separated.

The company have now in their service three vessels for the Southampton and Alexandrian service; two for Malta and Marseilles; six for Suez and Calcutta; six for Bombay and China; three for Calcutta and China; two for Singapore and Sydney; one for the Canton local service; four for the Constantinople and Peninsular; four store ships; and eleven vessels building: making a total of 42, burden 53,850 tons, and representing 14,290-horse power.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices in Gracechurch-street, on Monday, the 6th instant.—S. H. ARMITAGE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the objects of the meeting were to receive and adopt, or otherwise, a report from the committee of investigation, and also one from their engineer, and to confirm the proceedings up to that day. The direction of the company had been left in a very anomalous position, as from deatius and resignations, the whole responsibility had been left to himself and Mr. Duppia. He had, however, persevered to uphold the interests of the company, and he was happy to inform them that the entire of the preliminary expenses to that day amounted only to £1030/-, a circumstance, perhaps, unprecedented. The committee of investigation were satisfied of the value of the company's property as a commercial speculation, and, although, from prudential motives, they had abstained hitherto from saying too much on the subject, he assured them it was well known there was gold on the property, independent of which the mineral wealth was of that character that he had no hesitation in saying a very early dividend, and continuous ones, would be the result.

Mr. FULLERTON, a member of the committee, then read their report, which was submitted to them on the 22d of Nov. last; it stated that they had named six gentlemen to act as a committee of management, subject to the confirmation of the meeting; they had carefully investigated the accounts, and found the expenses had been kept within the lowest possible limits; their engineer had made every arrangement for obtaining the necessary machinery, tools, &c., and their shipment, and had also engaged 12 miners, who, with their wives and families, would sail in a week or 10 days, at an expense of £6/- per day, for the whole party, and others would follow at a cost of only 10/-.

Mr. BASSET, the company's engineer, then read his report, which stated that the machinery, which had been constructed at the Ferran Foundry and Messrs. Nichols' works, at Tavistock, was of the best description, and equal to anything he had ever inspected. Not having been himself on the property, his specifications and instructions were founded on the recommendation of Mr. Trewartha, the Colonial Government Mineral Surveyor, and of Captain Pascoe, their agent in Australia; according to which, he had obtained a 60-inch cylinder engine, with equal beam, three boilers, 12 tons each, with grinders, jiggling machines, and other necessary mining apparatus, tools, &c., and in every case where requisite, the several parts were in duplicate. The committee had made a very advantageous contract, and in consequence of the recent rise in the price of metal a considerable saving had been effected. Capt. H. Rickard, of Devon Consols North, had been engaged to go out as mine underground captain.

These two reports were unanimously adopted.

Mr. VALLANCE then read the rules and regulations, which he said were founded on the Cost-book System. The company was divided into 50,000 shares, of 1/- each; six shareholders, qualified by holding 200 shares each, formed the managing committee in London; and a sub-committee in Australia consisted of five shareholders, holding each 100 shares with other usual clauses; and in addition to the regular meetings called by the purser, a general meeting could be obtained on the requisition of 10 or more proprietors, holding an interest of not less than 500/-.

The names of Capt. Ingledale, Messrs. Armitage, Longcluse, Charles Loocock Webb, Croft, and Thompson, having been enrolled as the managing committee, and Mr. Armitage as purser and manager, the rules were sanctioned unanimously.

Mr. THOMPSON addressed the meeting, and stated that he had, some months since, been requested to join the direction, but had declined, until a thorough investigation had been gone into as to their position and prospects. This having now been done, and the report being highly satisfactory, he willingly undertook the duties, and should devote his utmost possible time and attention to the interests of the company.

Messrs. Brown, Thompson, and Webb were then unanimously appointed trustees, and Messrs. Fullerton and Henry auditors.

The sum of £100/- was placed at the disposal of the committee of investigation, and a resolution was passed to settle the remuneration of the purser from the 5th Feb. last at the next meeting, to be held in July, 1853, when thanks having been voted

wards of skill and labour to secure about half the gold can be worked to a profit, and upon this subject there is now no doubt, what must be the profit of a company using these machines, which are not only much less costly in the first instance, but, requiring little attention, almost dispense with labour, and by their efficiency, although any quantity can be operated upon, save all the gold! I mention this because these machines destroy the last objection to gold mining—viz., the expense of labour, and the imperfect processes of amalgamation now in use; and to the public nothing can be more important than the knowledge that the companies they may be about to join are not fulfilling the old proverb, "Buying gold too dear," which, from inexperience, may very easily be accomplished. On this subject the extensive information of the board has been of the greatest service to this company; for while others will, doubtless, by securing these machines, have as good machinery, I am quite satisfied none will have better or more efficient.

Exeter-street, Strand, Dec. 8.

C. HINKS, Secretary.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN SILVER MINES COMPANY.

SIR.—A subscriber to your Journal, and a shareholder in this company, would feel obliged by the insertion in your columns of a few remarks. As you have observed, the Grand Duchy of Baden Company was the first in the field, among many new undertakings of the kind, to pay a dividend; which, though small, was made a few months after the formation of the company, and arose from part proceeds of silver found unexpectedly, while driving for the good ore ground which now displays itself. A fortnight ago the manager had ore to the value of about 2000/-, which, in all probability, is now converted into cash, and lying snug at the banker's. The yield is greater than even the sanguine hopes of a board of respectable directors anticipated; the prospects are good; the mine itself within a thirty-six hours' journey, and the property undisputed. In the face of all this, the shares remain at par (1/-), while people are eagerly investing their money, at 2/- to 3/- prem., in Colonial Gold, Port Philip, and other adventures, which have yet remitted an ounce of gold, and are removed from our country thousands of miles. I do not wish to depreciate the latter adventures, believing them to be sound, but, if possible, to obtain an explanation why the former appears to be so little in the public estimation. The only reason which occurs to me is, that John Bull does not actually see the precious metal, because the company prudently reduce the ore on the spot, in order to save freight and other heavy expenses; but I am told the real cause is from a few shares being sold in the market by a gentleman (whose name is known to me), and which were said to be disposed of by the directors. This can be proved incorrect; besides, it seems improbable that they would sell now, as the shares were a short time ago at a premium; but, discarding this as a reason, I beg the favour of some assistance from any of your correspondents who may kindly take the trouble to enlighten me and others concerned.

Dec. 8.

E. A. N.

THE LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—You will oblige me by correcting an error in the abridgment of the report on the Vaucluse Mine, inserted in last week's *Mining Journal*, wherein it is stated "that with 50 miners the Liberty Mining Company would pay a dividend of 4 per cent." whereas, at the calculation there made, they would, on a capital of 100,000/-, pay upwards of 250 per cent., or 4/- per share. It is true that the directors do not hold out this result, but from the experiments made, they have no doubt that, when the mine has been properly developed, it will pay from 100 to 150 per cent., if not more. The latest accounts from the mine state that the quartz they are now raising is of the richest description, showing coarse gold to the naked eye. Several beautiful specimens of it have arrived in London. The force of miners at the mine has been considerably increased, and every exertion is being made to forward the operations with the utmost vigour.—H. H. ROAN, Sec.: *Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, Dec. 6.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

—ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. under the 100 fathom level, lode as for some time past. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 20/- to 30/- per fm. In the 100 fm. level, driving north of the engine-shaft, we have intersected the lode, and have commenced driving east on it; it is 3 ft. wide, and contains some stones of copper ore—a promising looking lode. The lode in the stopes over the 100 fm. level, east of the winze, is worth for copper ore 30/- per fm. The lode in the stopes, east of the 90 fm. level, is worth for copper ore 30/- per fm. The lode in the stopes over the 90 fm. level, the south part of the lode is not yet intersected. The lode in the stopes over the 90 fm. level is just as reported last—viz., 30/- per fm. All the other parts of these mines are just as reported last week.

APPLEDORRE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 38 fms. A cross-cut has been driven west in the 20 fm. level about 35 fms.; and when 14 fms. from the shaft, a north and south lode was intersected; this lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of flockan and quartz, but has not been driven on at this level; a cross-cut has also been extended east about 8 fms., and another north and south lode intersected, and which has been driven on north and south about 32 fms., and found to vary from 1 ft. to 2 ft., composed of quartz, flockan, and a little mundic. In the 35, seen in the western cross-cut at the 20, the lode is in the shaft, and has been extended on south 10 or 12 fms.; here the lode is, on an average, about 2 ft. wide, composed of flockan, quartz, and mundic. A cross-cut has been driven, east of this level, about 25 fms.; and about 2 fms. from the shaft a lode has been met with, bearing a little north of east, and underlays north from 5 ft. to 6 ft. in a fathom; this lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and lead, from which good stones of the latter have been broken; about 9 fms. from the shaft a flockan slide has been intersected, and driven north about 7 fms.; this slide underlies east 5 ft. in a fathom. The eastern lode seen at the 20 in this level in a disordered state, as there is but little to be seen of it, and I think this is occasioned by the slide. Taking the indications of the new lode into consideration, and that the necessary alterations in the pitwork, &c., required, previous to sinking, is nearly completed, I would recommend that the shaft be sunk for another lift as soon as possible, so as to see the lodes at a deeper level. I am not aware of any other parallel lodes having been seen at the surface, but should there have been any discovered within a reasonable distance, the extending of the present cross-cut would be desirable.—JAMES SECOMBE.

ARUNDEL COPPER MINES.—Extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Williams the captain of the mines, with the purser in London, from October, 1852:—

Oct. 27.—The lode cut in the adit yesterday is about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, a very kindly lode indeed, composed of gossan, mundic, and some of the stones shaded with copper.

Oct. 30.—There is still a quantity of water coming out of the present adit end, and I am of opinion we shall cut another part belonging to the lode; it was a large lode when seen in the cossack pits, and in all probability it may have split and appear in two parts in the adit end.

Nov. 6.—I have set the adit level to drive by six miners and a labourer, to draw away the stuff, at 4/- 12s. per fm.; the ground is mixed up with branches, which indicate our being near another part of the lode.

Nov. 9.—The lode which has been lately cut holds out good promise of being productive of copper when seen at a deeper point; our other operations here during the past week have been confined to boring a hole from surface to the adit level for the purpose of ventilation, which is now being completed, and the men are now preparing to go on sinking Williams's shaft. There are already two lodes gone through in the adit level, independent of the great champion lode, the immense size of which, and the extraordinary quality of the ores, together with the important features of the surrounding strata, pronounced by practical miners to be one of the most promising lodes ever seen. We cannot do better than continue the working of the adit in connection with the shafts with as much speed as possible, the more so because of the favourable position of the shaft. A small capital will do more than in most other situations, and I have no hesitation in stating that no man I have ever seen holds out a better prospect of large returns from a small outlay than this.

Nov. 11.—The men are now engaged driving in a place in the side of the adit level, to go into when they blast the lodes, instead of having to come out to the mouth of the adit, as they now do, all the distance from the end. We cut a branch yesterday, which is bursting with water, impregnated with mundic; there is every appearance of our being very near a lode, or, at least, a part of the one we have just gone through.

Nov. 15.—We have driven west in the last lode cut in the adit level; it is about 2 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls, just the same character as when cut through in adit.

Nov. 15.—Annexed you will perceive a list of the names of the miners who have applied, and wish to have shares in this mine. I have arranged with them; they are to allow a small sum per month per share, until the amount of the shares shall have been paid for.

Nov. 20.—The ground in the adit is rather harder, and still very wet, consequently we are not able to make that progress in driving at present as we hitherto have done. The men who were working Williams's shaft are now engaged in sinking the ground through to the adit in the same direction we bored the hole. The air being so light on the hill, I cannot get the top pump to draw the water out of Williams's shaft to the depth I should wish; and I am now preparing a siphon pipe, to draw it away from the top 30 ft., which will be a very great saving in labour, and the same pump will do under that to supply the siphon. Our carpenter and smith are busily engaged preparing the new wharf for Watson's shaft.

Nov. 23.—In cutting a small leat through Mr. Amery's ground, to convey the water off that is coming from our adit, we have cut through the orchard below the road in set No. 2; and in doing this we have crossed over two lodes, or, at least, have seen the gossan on the backs, which is a beautiful one. It is certainly very pleasing to see such beautiful gossan on the back of the lodes, and near the surface. At a future day, when the weather is more settled, we may, if thought necessary, to open a much greater extent on these lodes, in order to see what their character may be.

Nov. 27.—The air-shaft will be completed to the adit on Monday, which is a very desirable object.

Dec. 3.—We have put the siphon pipe to work, drawing water off from Williams's shaft, and discharging it down the late air-shaft to the adit level; it works exceedingly well; we shall now be able to go on sinking Williams's shaft. I hope we shall be able to sink Watson's shaft also; we found the water had gone down 3 ft. yesterday. The ground in the adit still continues the same. We are now preparing the smith's work for the wagon road in the adit, for the purpose of removing the stuff from the mine. Dec. 4.—To-day being our survey day, I set the adit level to drive by six miners exceeding well, and the men commenced on Tuesday sinking Williams's shaft. The Monday after survey day is always set apart for the purpose of repairing and setting up the tools for the month. I have set all the ground to sink through to the adit at 5/- per fm.; and I hope, if nothing occurs more than can be foreseen, this work will be finished by the end of this month.

BAT HOLES.—The Wood lode, in the 60 fm. level driving south, is 4 ft. wide, a mixture of spar, carbonate of lime, and a little lead ore, but not much to value; there is a strong feed of water issuing from this end, which indicates softer ground ahead, in which we generally find the lode most productive for lead ore. The lode in the 46 fm. level, driving south, is 3½ ft. wide, unproductive; driving north it is 18 inches wide, producing work of a moderate quality. The lode in the slopes south of the winze, bottom of the 40 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, all working well. The tribute department, both on this and the California lode, is without any material alteration. The engine-shaft at the lower Bat Holes is down 33 fathoms below the surface, being now down as deep as the old workings; consequently, we intend sinking about 4 ft. deeper for work, which, if successful, will be completed this week, when we shall at once commence to cut out a cross-cut to the lode; when reached, we expect the aspect of the mine will be far more cheering than it has been since the commencement, and no time shall be lost in attaining this object.

BISHOPSTOKE.—The stopes in the rise above the adit cross-cut are rather poorer than last reported; the breast going north is composed of a 3-in. leader of gossan and spar, with spots of ore; the rest is in hard limestone. At present the best ore in the rise is making southward; I, therefore, think the best plan would be to move

the men from this breast, and put them to drive south of the cross-cut; and, after driving (say) from 30 to 40 fathoms in this direction, the air at present being bad, it would be advisable to roof an air shaft, provided we can go that length without one, as it will effect a saving of about 10 fms. of roofing, and procure good air to ventilate this end of the mine. The tramway will be laid from the floors to the rise by tomorrow night. No. 2 shaft, on the east lode, is now down 10 fms.; the lode, composed of a 20-in. leader of spar and gossan, is spotted with ore; 18 fms. north of the shaft a stronger leader has been discovered at surface, which intersects the same lode at right angles. I hope to find a good bunch of ore at this junction; and the present promising appearance justify sinking this shaft deeper yet.

BOTTLE HILL.—The lode in the end driving west, in the 50 fm. level, is just as when last reported—not much, but very promising, with tin. At the engine-shaft, sinking to the 60 fm. level, the lode is improving as we go down in size and quality, but not rich for mineral. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving east, is looking very well. In the end between the 34 and 50 we are clearing the old men's workings, in order to get up to the 34 fm. level. The stopes west of Penzey's shaft is just as when last reported—tin. The stopes to the back of the 50, east of Vigor's shaft, is looking very well, as this is a good lode for tin. The stopes west is also looking very well. We have finished Tonkin's winze by way of sinking, and the men have this day (Dec. 7) commenced stopping each side of the winze. Josiah's shaft is looking very well, as the lode (in) roves in sinking both in size and quality. The stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level, is just as when last reported—tinny, and the lode very large. All our other work is going on as speedily as possible, but not so fast as we would wish, as the weather is against us.

BRONFLOYD.—The lode in the end driving west, in the 50 fm. level, is just as when last reported—not much, but very promising, with tin. At the engine-shaft, sinking to the 60 fm. level, the lode is improving as we go down in size and quality, but not rich for mineral. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving east, is looking very well. In the end between the 34 and 50 we are clearing the old men's workings, in order to get up to the 34 fm. level. The stopes west of Penzey's shaft is just as when last reported—tin. The stopes west is also looking very well.

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BRYN-ARIAN.—Hallett's engine-shaft is down about 14 fms. below the 30 fathom level; and as the water has become so quick and expensive for sinking, we think to commence driving each way on the course of the lode as soon as we get the lift of pumps down for that purpose; the heavy floods of rain which have fallen of late have so increased the water, that we find it impossible to work to any advantage without the aid of such machinery. The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the deep adit level, is 6 ft. wide; and, although not rich at present, it has a slight mixture of ore throughout, with a very promising appearance; the lode in the adit level, driving south with the line of rods, whm, &c.

BRYNTAL.—The deep adit level east, on the new lode, is still 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and flockan, spotted with ore, accompanied by a congenital stratum, impregnated with lead. The new winze sinking under the deep adit level, on the new lode, is 4 ft. wide, containing small pieces of ore throughout; we shall be able to say more on this point in the ensuing week. The 15 east of cross-cut, on Bryntal lode, is 6 ft. wide, worth from 3/- to 4/- per fm.; in the 15 fm. level, west of cross-cut, the lode is large and poor. The shallow adit level driving west of Boundary shaft, on the north part of the lode, is composed of flockan and a small quantity of spar. As soon as we gain a little more back in the level, we shall cross-cut south through the adit to ascertain its width and value; the winze sinking under the shallow adit level east of Boundary shaft, on the north part of the lode, has produced in the past week various lumps of good ore. There still remains a large portion of the lode to the south, which we cannot develop for some time. The men set to work on the top of the hill, or mountain, in the direction of the new lode, although some 330 fms. further east, have discovered a lode, 4 ft. wide, corresponding in appearance and inclination with the lode in the deep adit, composed of spar, with a little blende, mundic, and occasional spots of ore. We shall sink a shaft on this. Should it be the object sought after in driving the deep level to this place, we should gain back to the extent of 40 or 45 fathoms in height. The tributaries are working spiritedly, and are getting good wages on their respective places. The party working on the new lode got 5/- per ton, instead of 6/-, as stated in my report last week.

CARADON WOOD.—We have commenced the sinking of our engine-shaft below the 30 fm. level with nine men; the ground is favourable for sinking, and will stand without timber. In the 30 fathom level north there has been driven in the last week about 2 fathoms; the lode in this end is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and flockan, in the south end we have about 2 fms. more to clear and secure, which I hope will be completed in a few days.

CERNWYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 10 fm. level, has not been taken down for the last fortnight, but expect to do so by the end of this week.

CRETOWN.—The engine-shaft is now down 11 fms. 3 ft. below No. 3 level, the lode 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore and spots of lead; the lode in the rise in the back of No. 3 level is still large, the branch on the hanging wall is from 12 to 14 in. wide, with lead and spots of copper; the stopes in the back of No. 3 level, at the south end of the shaft, are yielding ½ ton per fm. We have cut No. 2 lode in the cross-cut, it is from 6 to 8 in. wide, with good stones of grey and yellow copper, mixed with capel, spar, and gossan; we have turned to drive north on it with four men. The masons have again commenced this week, and if the fine weather continues, will complete the engine-house soon.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—On Dec. 3 I inspected this mining sett; it is situated immediately to the south and south-west of Wheal Abraham, and north of Godolphin, both of which some 30 or 40 years since produced large quantities of copper, leaving large profits to the adventurers. The stratum here is clay-slate, of the same mineral character as that of Wheal Abraham, being in the same geological formation. Wheal Abraham was found rich in copper ore to full 200 fms. deep, and I perceive no cause to induce me to think that this mine may not be found productive equally deep. The Wheal Curtis lode, which is nearly parallel to Wheal Abraham, is worked to the 47 fathom level below adit. The mine is now full of water to the adit, which prevented me from examining the lode; but I find the lode lying at the surface to be quartz of the same kind as that in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the report of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during the working in 1843, from which I gather that the lode down to the present bottom of the mine was of good size, and rather increasing in productivity in depth. The steam-engine at that time was unequal to the work of draining the mine deeper, and the company had not sufficient capital at command to erect a larger one. After the ore was taken away to that level so far as would pay for working, the mine was abandoned. Wheal Dumpling lode lies about 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis lode. This mine is worked only 20 fms. below the adit, which is 16 fms. deep; some good bunches of ore were found during the last working, but the mine is not deep enough for regular courses of ore to be expected. There are other lodes in the sett worthy of some attention, but as they have been only seen very near the surface I can report nothing on them, as being worthy of some trial. On taking a general view of the whole, I have no hesitation in recommending this mining sett as a legitimate field for conducting mining operations in a vigorous manner. The country and the lodes are easy to work, and the ores can be cheaply dressed for market. The labour cost, therefore, will not be very heavy. A steam-engine of not less than 70-in. diameter cylinder will be required with which will probably drain the mine to the depth of 130 fms. below adit. I estimate the required capital to erect such an engine and other suitable machinery, together with sinking Wheal Curtis 10 fathoms deeper than the present bottom, and of Wheal Dumpling 30 fms. deeper, thereby bringing both the lodes into an efficient state of working, at a cost of 12,000/- at the uttermost.

CUBERT UNITED.—Nov. 30.—The incessant heavy rains, more resembling floods, that we have had for the last three weeks, or more, have so completely saturated the country with water, that our underground operations have for the last week been inundated below the 23 fm. level; and notwithstanding our engine is discharging in the engine-shaft every hour between 30,000 and 40,000 gallons of water, we can make but very little progress in working. The moors below the engine have been completely inundated for the last three weeks past; and at times a boat might be floated across easily. It is almost surprising that we are even doing so well, seeing such an immense sheet of water laying on the surface of the moors and mostly, too, on the backs of the lodes. This state of things cannot, however, last long; and when the floods subside, there is no fear but we shall soon get over this difficulty. Every mine in this neighbourhood is similarly circumstanced—some much worse; and others, we are informed, have been necessitated to suspend operations. So much heavy and continuous rain was scarcely ever known. We have a good lode in the 25 east, full 3 ft. wide, composed of beautiful spar, and other kindly substances, and producing at present full 1 ton of lead per fm.; the south part of the lode in this level, to the west, has not yet been attained. Very little progress has been made in the 15 west during the past week—the men being unable to work, in consequence of its being so flooded with water. We are still cross-cutting south in this level to the east, not as yet having attained that portion of the lode that we consider has taken off in that direction. Our surface operations are very little advanced since last week. We have about 8 tons of lead to the surface, including dressed and undressed ores. We have great hopes of sending you a much more cheering statement in our next.

Dec. 7.—I am glad to say the surface water is considerably abated, and dry land is again visible on the surface of the mines. During the last few days we have been able to make tolerable good progress in draining, and are now in fork to the 35 fm. level, and, without unforeseen accidents, we hope to have the mine in work to the depth I should wish; and I am now preparing a siphon pipe, to draw it away from the top 30 ft., which will be a very great saving in labour, and the same pump will do under that to supply the siphon. Our carpenter and smith are busily engaged preparing the new wharf for Watson's shaft.

Dec. 23.—In cutting a small leat through Mr. Amery's ground, to convey the water off that is coming from our adit, we have cut through the orchard below the road in set No. 2; and in doing this we have crossed over two lodes, or, at least, have seen the gossan on the backs,

men. In driving the adit by the bridge, we are breaking tin, and some stones thickly impregnated with bright yellow copper. The ground is yet so full of water, that we cannot go down in the old workings at present.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, is hard at present, having met with a hard floor of killas and capel, but we believe it will be of short duration; the ground in the 145 fm. level cross-cut, south of the shaft, is moderate; the lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145, is small, composed of spar, mundic, prian, and stones of ore; the lode in the 145 east is split into branches, which are composed of spar, prian, and stones of copper ore; in the western end, in this level, we are close upon the great cross-course, having cut a limb of it, which is letting down a great deal of water. The lode in the 132 fm. level east is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore; we think there is more lode standing south of the present part, and in order to prove it, we shall cut into the side of the present level in that direction; not much has been done in the 132 south lately, in consequence of it being filled with stuff, but we have now cleared the level, and set the end to drive by four men. The flap-jack lode in the rise over the 120 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, all of which is saved for work to dress; the rise is up 10 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., and we expect another month will knock it through to the 110, as we have set a winze to sink it to expedite the business, which we were prevented from carrying out before for want of time; afterwards we shall resume the 120 fm. level east, still being of opinion that the flap-jack lode will be a productive one in depth, having a good lode as this cannot fail of proving a most valuable one when fully laid open. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, producing 7 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of the level will produce 8 tons of ore per fm.; the pitch to the west of the stopes is improved—set at 6s. in 1/2, and another in the back of the 100, at 8s. in 1/2. Two winzes are in course of sinking below the 100 fm. level; the first or western one is 10 fms. before the 110 fm. level, and is down between 5 and 6 fms.; the lode is 5 feet wide, saving work; the winze is quite dry, and will be down in time against the 110 end is extended under it, to hole for ventilation, laying open the ground for stopping, or tribute; to the east of the last-named winze we have set another over the rise, west of Wall's engine-shaft, and we hope to make a communication within a month; at all events, we shall use our best endeavours to try to effect it, for which purpose we have six men in each place rising and sinking in the country by the side of the lode for speed. The ground in the cross-cut, north and south of Wall's shaft, is much the same as last reported on.

KENMARE MINES.—The monthly report of the agent gives the following returns:—Sinking by the north wall of the lode, 2 fms. 0 ft. 1 in.; winze holed to 46, 1 fm. 0 ft. 3 in.—a good lode; stope west of winze, 1 fm.—a good lode; two winzes, producing a little ore, sink 2 fms. 1 ft.; rise in the back of the 46, to meet Sullivan's winze, 1 fm. 3 ft.—a good lode; stope east of rise in back of level, 3 ft.—good lode; stope in back of 46, 4 fm. 1 ft., producing good grey spar; stope in back of 46 east, 3 fms. 3 ft.—good lode; stope in side of 46, east of No. 10 winze, 3 fms.—good lode; stope in back of 46 fm. level, 1 fm.; 46 fm. level, east of No. 11 winze, 1 fm. 1 ft. 3 in.—producing a little ore; stope west of ditto, 1 fm.; stope east of Creed's winze, 3 fms.—producing good ore; stope in back of 27 fm. level, 5 fms.—producing good ore; stope east of Ladd's winze, 7 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.—bunches of rich ore in the gossan; cross-cut towards Campbell's lode, 2 fms. The several workings are looking well on the average, with occasional bunches of rich ore. The ground in course of opening is of a promising nature. The crusher does its work well, and we are getting the halvans to aid our returns, selecting the more productive stones.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 20 fm. level north is worth 5 cwt.s. of ore per fm. Glynn's rise, 10 cwt.s.; Glynn's stope, 10 cwt.s.; the stope in the 30 fathom level south, 10 cwt.s.; the Saltump shaft, 18 cwt.s.; Gough's stope, 15 cwt.s.; Irving's stope, 15 cwt.s.; Coulson's stope, 15 cwt.s.; and Graham's stope, 10 cwt.s. of ore per fm. At the Barrow Mine, the tribute pitch is worth 15 cwt.s. of ore per fm.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The 98 end east has improved a little, a fine soft spar with spots of lead in the bottom of the end. The 86 end east continues productive, yielding about 12 cwt.s. of lead to the fm.; the 86 end west is still producing good stones and spots of ore in a soft sparly lode. The 74 end west has small branches and stones of ore, and yielding abundance of water from the lode. We have again engaged a vessel for a cargo of ore.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The appearances of the mine are nearly the same as reported last week, with this favourable addition, that the lode in the adit level is considerably larger as it goes to hill, and gains in depth, and the ground also becoming more settled; the beautiful stains of green, or oxide of copper ore, are also considerably stronger, leading one to think that as the ground becomes settled, and we get west of the cross-course also in depth, ere long we must have a bunch of ore.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—We found the adit had been driven through a large piece of decomposed strata of ground. The timber that was formerly put in had given way, and had stopped the water back in the mine 4 fms. high, and for about half-a-mile in length. We commenced at once to clear the adit, and succeeded in doing so about one-half the distance; I hope with six men, against the end of Jan., to accomplish this. We must commence sinking the engine-shaft at once; I think we shall be able to sink 20 fms., or nearly so, before we come to water. Steam-stamps ought to be obtained without delay, and then I think our position will enable us to make speedy returns.

MOLLAND.—The 52 east is 3 feet wide, and although not quite so productive for ore as it was last week, yet it is still a kindly lode. The 52 west is 4 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore, but it is not yet free from being mixed with killas. The 49 is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore; in the stopes in the back of this level we have still a good lode, which yields a fair quantity of ore; in the 48 west the lode is 7 in. wide, spotted with ore, and from the indications it presents I am inclined to think we shall have a larger lode here before long. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is 3 ft. wide, which is softer and more congenial for an increase of copper than I have seen it before for some time; the 30, east and west, are very much the same as when last reported.

NANTEOS AND PENRHINIA.—Penrhin engine-shaft, sinking below the 36 fm. level, is in a lode 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, intermixed with branches of spar and lead ore. The 36 fm. level, driving west of ditto, is in a lode 2 yards wide, composed chiefly of mundie, intermixed with clay-slate, but at present unproductive for lead. The 36 fm. level, driving east of shaft, is improved during the past week, lode about 2½ ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration in the 36, east of Taylor's, since last reported on; lode large and unproductive for lead. I have set the 46 to west of Taylor's engine-shaft, which is to meet the deep level; I found our 50 would be 4 fms. too deep by allowing for lost levels to this place. I have carefully levelled the ground two different ways, and find this to be quite deep enough. Penrhin shaft must be sunk about 11 fms. 3 ft. below the 36, which will be deep enough for the level. The 30 fm. level, driving west of Taylor's shaft, is in a lode 2 yards wide, composed of spar and blende, intermixed with clay-slate and lead ore, a very kindly end, and heaving down much water. Three new stopes are set in back of the 30, on the south lode, where the lode is much of the same character for the whole length, being about 3 yards wide, composed of spar, and intermixed throughout with large masses of lead ore, yielding an average about 1½ ton of the latter per fathom. In the pitch in the back of the 20, on the north lode 50 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead per fathom; in the pitch in the back of ditto, and 70 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode will yield about the same quantity. In the stope in the bottom of the 15 fm. level, under the south shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 12 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—There is not any alteration in the lode in the 42 since last report; it still continues regular, and promises a speedy improvement. I have set the engine-shaft to sink 10 fms. deeper, to cut a plat in the 42, put in plunger-lift in the 32, drawing lift in the 42, divide and case the shaft to the intended 42, as far as possible; this work, I expect, will occupy near four months. It is very probable we shall intersect the south lode in the 52, or before we reach that point.

NEWLAND CONSOLS.—We are progressing very satisfactorily with our adit level; we have driven about 8 fms., and the ground is favourable for driving. **NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA.**—We are still continuing cutting a crop in the adit level forehead, expecting to meet with the copper lode that we have left on the west of our level; should we not meet it by cross-cutting, I would recommend to sink to the discovery of a bunch of ore, as the ground is very promising. We are getting on very well with the new shaft, and at the same time preparing for water-wheel. **NORTH BULLER.**—We are getting on very well with sinking the shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide, underlying north about 15 in. in a fathom, producing good stones of copper ore, and a very promising lode. On November 26 we set to nine men 2 fms., at 20s. per fm. The 53 cross-cut is driven north of the engine-shaft about 19 fathoms—set to four men 2 fathoms, at 7s. per fathom.

NORTH TAMAR.—In our 36 fm. level we have some little improvement, with good stones of rich silver-lead ores, and I hope getting clear from the slide ground, where I expect a great improvement. The 28 is as last reported. We have commenced clearing out for the foundation of the engine-house.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWSY (QUITHROCK).—Since our last report, the adit has been extended south on the course of the lode 5 fms., throughout which it varies from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, exceedingly promising, and producing lead similar to the last report.

PENBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—In the 48 fm. level, east of Garden shaft, at Pembroke, the lode is 6 ft. wide, with spots of ore throughout. In the 58 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of ore, mundie, and quartz, much improved in appearance. In the 56, east of Carleton's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore. At Hunter's shaft, in East Crinnis, in the 30 west, the lode is 5 ft. wide, very fine gossan and malleable copper. At Reid's shaft, in the 80 west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a small quantity of ore. In the 70 west, on the north lode, it is 2 ft. wide, a very promising appearance, with fine stones of rich ore; in the 70 west, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a large quantity of mundie, intermixed with ore. At Giff's shaft, in the 90 west, on Job's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. At Smith's shaft, in the 50 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In the 70 east the lode is 3 ft. wide. In the 90 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore—a very good looking lode, and the water coming from the end very warm. At Thomas's shaft the lode in the 30 is 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore.

PENLYNE COURT.—Dec. 1.—The operations here are progressing well; the upper shaft is now quite dry, and we hope to cut the lode in about 10 days. We are now quite 7 fms. under the old workings; and by driving a level east, we shall have about 20 fms. of backs.

Dec. 8.—We have not yet cut the lode; but expect to do so every day. I will send up the vouchers for last pay next week.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS.—We are sinking the engine-shaft 10 fms. long and 6 feet wide; the nine men have began to work in right good earnest; if they succeed, we shall have saved a month on the usual rate of working. Our engineer is busily engaged about plans and specifications, and we have some men employed opening quarry, &c.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY.—The lode in the 57 fm. level is without alteration. The lode in the 48 fm. level west is large, composed of quartz and can, and a quantity of strong mundie. The lode in the adit level, driving east on the wheel-pit, is nearly 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, capel, and occasional spots of yellow ore.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—We enclose the tin bills for the amount of 7857. 0s. 0d. Had we not been prevented by the continuous and heavy rains, our returns would have been 2000. more. The tin is, however, on the mine, and we have no hesitation in saying that, with anything like fine weather, our next month's return will be the largest we have yet made. The walls of our engine-house are now complete, and we are about to commence putting on the roof.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—In the 10 fm. level we are continuing to drive the south and east, and the cross-cuts; in the 20 we are driving east and west, and in a few days we hope to cut the shoots of tin seen in the level above. Upon the whole, our prospects are encouraging. We are, therefore, preparing to sink for another level.

RIB HILL.—I have nothing new to report of this mine since my last. We are going on as fast as we can with the works.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the deep adit level driving east, is 3 ft. wide, 1½ ft. of which is congenial for spar and carbonate of lime, bespangled throughout with lead ore, the remaining part soft decomposed cavan (porphyry) with occasional stones of lead ore imbedded therein; this end holds out good promise of a speedy improvement. We intend setting on two additional hands in this end, making six instead of four men, so as to open the ground as fast as possible, having an immense piece of unwrought ground ahead, which in all probability will be found of importance. We are pushing on as fast as possible with clearing out the run in the level leading to the diagonal shaft, for the purpose of communicating with the same, and laying the mine fairly open. The adit level, driving at the foot of Round Hill, is in good ground for driving, which enables us to make good dispatch, by way of proving this piece of un-worked ground.

SOURTON CONSOLS.—We are getting on as fast as possible with the buildings I expect the engine-house will be up in 10 days from this time.

SOUTH FRIENDSHIP WHEAL ANNE.—Since my report of the 25th Nov., the shaft of the 26 fm. level has been suspended, and the men have been employed in cutting open and preparing the 16 fm. level, to receive a line of rods for working the pumps below the 26 fm. level. We have continued to sink the winze below the 26; the lode is about the same size as for some time past, and composed principally of peash, mundie, carbonate of lime, and copper ore; the ground is becoming more favourable for sinking, so that we now hope to make more progress in developing this part of the mine.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—Youren's lode in the 66 west is small and poor; the 66 east is opening tribute ground. The 54 west is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 42 west saving work. The 22 west, on a north lode, is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The north lode in the adit, east of new shaft, is yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm.; the same lode, west of new shaft, is looking very promising, and yielding some excellent work. From present appearances there is likely to be as good a mine east of the cross-course as there is now to the west.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—Our engine-shaft is progressing very well, and the ground is very good. In the end at Hancock's, in the deep adit east, on Hawkins's land, there is as yet no alteration in the lode. At Hoppet's, we have in the present stopes in the back a lode about 2 ft. wide, through which are running three branches, from 9 to 3 in. wide, containing fair work for tin, and are now saving all the lode for tinstuff. As soon as I can get our air-pipes made and put in, I shall put two men to rise on this lode, where the appearance at present is most favourable for tin.

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS WEST.—The following report has been addressed to the adventurers:—"I have surveyed the above mine, which is about 1½ miles long, and 528 fms. wide, in which four lodes have been cut by shodding about 200 fms., leaving about 300 fms. north yet unexplored; and in order to prove the course of the great gossan lode opened on for 100 fathoms west of the valley in Stoke Climsland Consols, I carefully dialed the adit level, and traversed it at surface to the extreme westerly point of the set. I have no hesitation in saying it passes through the entire length of the set, should it continue its present direction, of which I have no doubt, also giving fair latitude for heaves by cross-courses either to the right hand or left: the composition of those lodes are principally fine gossan, interspersed with white prian, mundie, blende, and in places fine granular lead, but I think copper will be found in depth; the underlode of the great gossan lode is 3 feet in fm. north, and the direction is 10 degrees south of east, the exact dip of the other lodes can hardly be ascertained at present, being only laid open in coatean pits, but my opinion is, they will be found in depth to underlie north; the stratum in which these lodes are situated is a beautiful light blue killas, or clay-slate, a more congenial country for mineral I have not seen, and I fully believe if vigorously developed, in due time the shareholders will be remunerated for the necessary outlay that will be required to prove these lodes to a certain reasonable depth, for which purpose a steam-engine will ultimately be required, even should you extend the deep adit level into your mine from the adjoining one, you will then want water for condensing and dressing purposes; yet, however, I would advise you to coatean further north, previous to commencing an engine-shaft, there being so many lodes, perhaps it would be wise to have a shaft in the centre, should the lodes be attainable from the north and south, if not, I should prefer sinking on the greatest gossan lode. In conclusion, I consider it a very good speculation, and deserving to be carried out with great spirit at once."—WILLIAM LEAN, of Holmbush Mine.

SWANPOOL.—We have commenced to sink below the 40 fm. level, and find the lode much the same as when we left off sinking; the 40 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is larger than we can account for, and, from what we can see of it, is composed of mundie, lead, flookan, and killas, but not rich; in the same level west the lode is large, with mundie, flookan, and good work for lead; ditto, at the whin-shaft, we have not yet cleared through the run, but hope to do so by Monday next. In the 30 fm. level, east of the whin-shaft, we have not cut the main part of the lode as yet; the lode in the same level west the lode is large, composed of flookan, killas, and a great quantity of mundie, with stones of lead.

TOKENBURY CONSOLS.—The lode in the shaft is much as when last reported.

We have two branches dropping towards the lode from the north, composed of mundie, spar, and spots of ore; judging from the present underlay, they will meet the lode in about 4 or 5 fms. sinking, when I hope it will make a favourable change in the lode.

In the 22 end east the lode is just as last reported. We have two men driving on G lode adit; the lode is about 20 inches wide, composed of mundie, fluor-spars, gossan, and peash, mixed with spots of ore, a very kindly lode, and every probability of its proving productive as they get farther under the hill."

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We are sinking the shaft in the eastern part of the tin department, and are opening ground at adit to get under it, which will soon be accomplished; we have about 2 fathoms more to hole to the back of the adit, and when holed we shall immediately proceed to sink under adit, and hope, by sinking a few fathoms, to have an improvement in the lode. The deep adit at St. Gonner is progressing onwards.

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TRELLAWNY.—The lode

At the Tavy Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 382. 1s. 6d.; labour cost for Sept., 275. 1s. 1d.; Oct., 195. 1s. 4d.; merchant's bills, 37. 17s.—£892. 6s. 9d.—By ores sold, 429. 1s. 2d.; leaving balance against the mine, 462. 1s. 7d.; to meet which there was estimated value of ores to be raised up to end January, 1150.; and call, 709. 4d.—1859. 4s. A call of 3s. per share was made, and the purser's salary was raised to £1. 6s. per month. Captain W. Goss reported that in the 36 there were good stones and strings of copper ore, very promising; the lode in the stopes, same level, was in a good course of ore. In the 46 the lode is 6 ft. wide, leaving good tribute ground, worth 8s. per fathom. The engine-shaft was down 8 fms. below the 36, ground light kiles, with fluor-spar, and strings of ore. The discovery in the 36 fm. level led to the hope that deeper levels would be in highly productive ground, and the shaft is expected to be down to a 68 fm. level before the next meeting. Since the above discovery they have sampled 244 tons 18 cwt.s. of ore, worth about £450., and as the ground is opened samplings will increase.

At Lamheroo Wheal Maria general meeting, on the 7th inst., the balances showed—Expenditure, 27,851. 1s. 1d.; costs to the end of October, 27,554. 1s. 7d.; liabilities, 9597. 9s. 4d.; assets, 1256. 1s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 297. 1s. 4d., which sum it was resolved should be handed over to Messrs. Taylor and Sons, to meet future costs. No further call will at present be required. After the audit, on the 14th, all claims on the mine will be paid.

At Boscombe Mine quarterly meeting, on the 3d inst., the accounts showed—Balances from last account, 463. 1s. 8d.; labour cost, July, 185. 9s. 8d.; 1687. 7s. 1d.; Sept., 187. 1s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 92. 3s. 8d.; coals, 32. 9s.; lord's dues, 31. 4s. 6d.—1161. 2s. 3d.—Call, 3604.; tin sold, 748. 11s. 2d.; sundries, 13. 1s. 8d.; leaving balance to next account, 382. 1s. 5d.; the profit made being 64. 1s. 8d. The mine is reported to be in a very promising state, and is likely to divide early dividends.

At Treborth Consols Mine meeting, held yesterday, at the offices in St. Helen's-place (R. W. Dore, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1405. 6s.; cash from managers, 12s. 1d.; ore sold September 24th, 22. 9s. 1d.—1438. 10s. 1d.—September cost, 1064. 16s.; October, 75. 1s. 9d.; paid treasurer on account of advance, 550.; Mr. Mathew's balance for removal of steam-engine, 100.; Tressel adventures for materials, 32. 9s. 1d.; London expenses, 11. 1s.; Mr. Drew's account, 105. 2s.; leaving balance in hand to next account, 457. 1s. 8d. Arrears of call due, 642. 1s. 2s.; ore sold and estimated, 501.; makes 1150. 7s. 8d. assets against liabilities due to treasurer, 483. 3s.; to merchants, 420. 17s.; estimated cost for Nov. and Dec., 200.; interest on advances made by treasurer, 55. 19s.—1159. 19s.: showing a balance of 92. 1s. 4d. The minutes of the last meeting, held on Oct. 21, were read and confirmed; the accounts were received, passed, and adopted; and the reports from the managers and agents were highly approved of. Mr. Peter and Mr. Vivian, from the mines, testified to the facts therein contained, having very recently inspected them. On the motion of Mr. James Lane, seconded by Mr. Vivian, the salary of Capt. Verran, as inspecting agent, at 3s. per month, was unanimously carried; as was that of Mr. Peet, as secretary, at 3s. 5s. per month, with thanks to him for his past efficient services. Mr. Reynolds proposed that 300/- out of the balance in hand be paid to the treasurer on account of his advance, seconded by Mr. Murray, and agreed to. The committee were then re-elected, and a resolution passed that the secretary write to all parties in arrear of calls, informing them that unless the sums due from them were paid on or before January 1, their names would be handed over to the creditors of the company, who require immediate payment, for them to proceed against such debtors without further notice. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the parties separated, highly pleased with the improved prospects of the concern.

At the Bronfloyd special meeting, on the 1st inst., a report from the committee was read, stating that certain shares had been forfeited and sold, which produced sufficient to pay off all liabilities of the mine. Mr. Lynch, and the secretary, Mr. Balcombe, had visited the mines, since which the operations had progressed most satisfactorily, and reports will continue to be inserted in the *Mining Journal*. They had no doubt of an eventual successful result. A call of 1s. per share was made.

The Merllyn Mine sold 10 tons of lead ore on Thursday, at 15/- per ton. In consequence of the floods, and the strike of the men, the mine was suspended for three weeks. The works are now again in operation, though the bottom levels are still under water. It has been for some time a matter of complaint in Wales that the men only worked six instead of eight hours daily, and all attempts hitherto made have failed in introducing the eight hour system. When Mr. John Taylor visited Merllyn, he tried to make his men work eight hours, and a riot ensued, which completely stopped the works, until resumed by this present company, 12 months afterwards. When, therefore, Capt. Michell, the present manager, found the engine incapable of competing with the enormous floods in October and November last, he insisted upon adopting the eight hour system, and again the men struck, and for some time threatened to seize the engine and take possession of the mine. By firmness and perseverance, however, after a week or two, the men gave way, and have now all gone quietly to work, making three shifts in 24 hours instead of four, and thus six men will do the work of eight under the old system. Great credit is due to Capt. Michell for thus accomplishing what is of the greatest importance to mining in Wales, and which no one hitherto had succeeded in.

Wheat Langford sold silver ores, amounting to 55Ct., on the 8th instant, in addition to 180t., a fortnight since; besides which, a further quantity of silver-lead and copper ore will be ready for sale this month, to an extent of 400t. and upwards. It is a matter of great satisfaction to see this rising mine thus proving its resources.

The Mendip Hills Mining and Smelting Company have this week sold 2000 pigs of common pig-lead, at 19. 10s. per ton. Such are the prospects, that we understand they will for some considerable time to come have regularly 100 tons for sale monthly. The improvements in the mine, and also in the smelting-furnaces—the latter under the construction of Mr. Horatio Hornblower, from Chacewater—are such, that the concern promises well to make an early dividend, and to be able to continue doing so. The prospects are exceedingly good.

The Round Hill Mine, in Shropshire, has been inspected by Captain Matthew Francis, and reported upon most favourably; a limited capital, he expects, will open an extensive and valuable property.

At the Devon Burras, an important improvement has taken place. The plat has been cut in the cross-cut south, into which presents, as yet seen, the finest appearances. By another week the lode will be fully laid open. The water from the lode is quite warm, and so highly mineralised as in a short time to coat the shovels and picks with copper—circumstances from which the agent relies on being near a great deposit of ore. The shaft on the Gate-post lode is being sunk as fast as possible, in a solid mass of gossan and spar, with ore between the floors.

At Devon Kapunda, another lode has been cut in the cross-cut south, composed of gossan, spar, muriatic, and lead, but is not yet fully developed. The engine-shaft is down 3 fms. 2 ft. under the 14 fm. level, and is now set at 16. per fm.; the lode in the 14 fm. level has greatly improved. Another tribute pitch has set in the 14 fm. level, east of Batters' shaft, at 10s. in 16.

The Royal Hibernian Mining Company have received a considerable amount in deposits for their scrip certificates, which they are issuing to approved applicants. The reports from the mines are of a highly gratifying character (two fresh lodes having just been cut), and fairly lead to the expectation that the high anticipations of the projectors will be fully realised. Mr. M. Owen, of Wolverhampton (as will be seen by his letter, which appears in our paper to-day), visited the mines, for the satisfaction of himself and friends, and was so pleased with the appearances of the property, that he has resolved to increase his interest.

The Great Wheal Vor Mining Company, being on the eve of appearing in the market, in 200,000 shares, of 1s. each, has caused an increased demand for East Wheal Vor shares, which are only 10,000. of 1s. each, and nearly all of them are taken up by highly respectable parties. They already bear a premium on the market, so highly is the concern thought of generally.

Capt. Lean has inspected Stoke Climsland Consols West, and his report is among our Mining Correspondence. Since which they have cut the Stoke Climsland main lode in the western set, and in the note giving notice of it, dated December 4th, the writer says—"We have got the main lode, and we are 12 ft. into it, but not through it; a finer lode I never saw before."

At Garraway's, on Thursday, the 60 Carn Brea shares were all sold, and realised from 82s. to 84s. each. We hear that the mine is very much improved. The 145 fm. level, on Highbury lode, has been driven through a magnificent course of copper ore; and at the eastern part of the mine, near Macdonald's shaft, the lode has greatly improved, having a good course of ore.

The Classadough Mining Company having issued their scrip on Monday, the 6th inst., the settlement for the numerous transactions on the Stock Exchange occurred on the following day. We understand operations on an extensive scale are about to be commenced at the mines.

Master Tinney has convened a meeting of shareholders in the Pennant and Craigwen Consolidated Lead Mining Company for the 20th inst., to consider the propriety of making a call of 1s. per share, to facilitate the winding-up of its affairs.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, South Tamar, Tremayne, Bedford, Wheal Bassett, Buller, West Providence, West Caradon, Merlin, United Mines, South Tolwas, Wheal Golden, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Polgoon, Par Consols, Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Phoenix, Great Alfred, Cook's Kitchen, Callington, Clive, Cubert, Coniston, North Vale of Towy, Crow Hill, Hennock, Roughtengill, Treworliss, Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Cawson Hill, Coed Mawn Pool, East Halamanning, Halamanning and Croft Gothic, Great Bryn, Gonamona, Leeds Town, North Damsel, St. Day United, Elizabeth, Guskus, Beacon, Phoenix Great Consols, South Phoenix, South-West Phoenix, East Buller, Wheal Robins, Garreg, Devon and Courtney, North Unity, Treasury, East Wheal Vor, Sithney Wheal Buller, Speedwell, Mendip Hills, Clijah and Worth, Balmowen, Consols, East Tamar, North Wheal Trelawny, Cwms Darren, Golden Mile, Trebarwith, Blaen Caylen, Reeth Consols, Wheal Wrey, Bishopstone, Bronfydd, Lydford, North Robert, Middleton, Boiling Well, North Buller, Wheal Harriet, Wheal Arthur, Tavy Consols, West Ding Dong, Kilbricken, Wheal Edward, West Russell, West Treasury, Round Hill, West Sharp Tor, Wheal Samson, St. Austell Consols, Penlynle Court, Classadough, General Mining Company of Ireland, Carberry West, Connemara, Kenmare, Glenaulin, and South Cork Mining Company.

Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Linares, Imperial Brazilian, National Brazilian, Grand Duchy of Baden, Cobre, Santiago, United Mexican, Mexican and South American.

The Copiapo Mining Company have received advices from Copiapo to the 15th October. The Checo Copper Mine is producing some superior class ore, as the returns are small in consequence of the scarcity of hands. At the San Augustin Mines the prospects are good. The San Carlos Mine is not looking so well as last reported. Produce for Sept.—San Augustin, 40 tons; San Carlos, 8; and Checo, 8—55 tons. At the Silver Mines, in the Al Fin Hallada, the lode in the shaft below No. 10 level still maintains its size and character—about 2 ft. wide, and ore-y throughout; in the No. 10 level east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, the whole of which is ore of 200 marks per cajon (100s. per ton); the other works are looking well,—ore raised in the last fort-night, about 40 tons. The other mines are also looking well, there being no particular feature since the last report. The same remarks apply to the silver as well as the copper mines—the want of hands.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Silver Mining Company have received the official assays of four blocks of silver, sent into the Mint at Carlsruhe, the value of which £535, has been paid to the bankers of the Company at Carlsruhe. Account sales of various lots of litharge were furnished at the same time. The managing director is engaged in England to engage skillful ore-dressers to work the new dressing-flows.

The United Mexican Mining Company have received advices to Oct. 29. Raizes goes on satisfactorily, reducing the debt to the company, whose share of the profits for July, August, and Sept., amounted to £7254, and the sum remaining owing, £223,883 7 1. The owners have undertaken a further drainage. At Jesus Maria y

José, the produce sold in five weeks was £6369, with every indication of its continuance; five points are yielding well. Nothing done as to the Zacatecas claims as yet.

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 27th Nov., from Mr. Henry Thomas. Ore weighed in, 50 tons. The engine-shaft has been sunk 3½ feet under the 65 fm. level. The lode on the north side contains good stones of lead. The 55 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; Fortuna winze, 1½ ton; the stopes between Las Nieves and San Anton 3 to 3½ tons; the 45 east of Esperanza 1 ton; La Seute winze, 2 tons; the 31, east of Thorne's, 2½ tons; west, 3 tons; the 31 east, on the north lode, 3 tons; Warnac's shaft, 2 tons. The 20 west, ½ ton of ore per fm.

At the South Australian Copper Mining Company's meeting, on Monday, reports were read from the committee of investigation, and from Mr. Bassett, the engineer, which were highly satisfactory. A committee of management, purser, trustees, and auditors, were appointed; and the sum of 100/- was voted to the committee of investigation as a remuneration for their services, and the exertions they had used in their researches into the position and prospects of the company. A series of resolutions was passed, which will be found in our advertising columns, and a full report of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

The Bolivian Mining Association held an extraordinary general meeting on Tuesday, to take into consideration the resolutions passed on the 2d of November. The meeting was but thinly attended, and, after a short preliminary discussion, the resolutions were confirmed, providing for the disposal of the remaining assets, and the dissolution of the company.

At the South Australian Company's general meeting, yesterday, (Edwd. Divett, Esq., M.P., in the chair), the report stated that "advices up to July last represent the colony as rapidly recovering from the shock it had sustained; thousands of the inhabitants were returning from the diggings, for the most part successful, and trade was reviving." More recent advices received by the *Bombay Mail*, dated Aug. 27, convey the interesting and important intelligence of the discovery of a gold field in the district of Mount Barker, about 20 miles distant from Adelaide, near the Onkaparinga. Their tenants, though making occasional trips to Mount Alexander, showed no disposition to abandon their lands. The half-year's rents to 30th April, amounted to 10,867/-, being only 175/- less than the preceding half-year, and 1497 acres of land had been purchased since last half-year. The directors, after giving an elaborate account of the transactions of the company since last report, conclude by expressing their settled conviction, "that at no former period have the affairs of the company been in a more safe and prosperous state than at present, and with such encouraging prospects for the future." In reply to questions, the chairman said that Mr. Giles, their agent, had instructions to buy land at 1/- per acre, or occasionally more: he did not sell without a profit of 10 to 15 per cent. The 5s. notes issued amounted to £4157/-, but they were being withdrawn. The railway works were suspended for want of labour, but he hoped they would be soon resumed, as Government had plenty of funds in hand. Gold had been found on their property, but not sufficient to pay for getting in granting leases of their lands, minerals were always reserved.

A consignment of 127 ingots of Lake Superior copper has been received by Mr. Ralston, of Tokenhouse-yard; and, after approval by the purchaser, was sold for 105. 10s. per ton, the very highest market price. This, we believe, is the first invoice of American copper ever introduced into the English market. We learn that another shipment is en route.

The Royal Nassau (sulphate of barytes) Mines have been offered by manufacturers on the continent contracts for the supply of that mineral to the large amount of 2000 tons per month. Upon careful examination, and investigation of the mines, it has been satisfactorily proved they can produce this quantity, and of the best quality. A large consumption of this article is used in paper hangings, likewise in adulterating white lead and white zinc; and the rise in these metals has, consequently, had a great effect on this mineral. Its latest application, which is of recent date, is the crystallisation of beet-root sugar—the demand for which purpose is日益 increasing. The shares have been done in the market as high as ¾ prem.

Monday has been appointed settling-day for the shares of the Australian Mutual Gold Mining Company, and the Jamaica Copper Mining Company, but neither of these adventures is to be officially marked. The dealings in the Jamaica Copper Company have been standing over for settlement for a period of eight or nine months. In the case of the Australian Mutual Company, it is notified that no shares are to be bought in against the sellers without special permission from the committee.

The prospectus of the City Railway Terminus Company, with which Mr. Charles Pearson has identified himself, has at length been issued. It appears, however, that as the Great Northern is the only company that has as yet expressed its intention to join the Central Terminus, and there not being time to negotiate with the other companies, it has been determined to limit the application to Parliament in the present session to the northern portion of the plan, leaving the terminal arrangement for the accommodation of the other companies, and the execution of the remainder of Mr. Pearson's project to a future session. The directors consequently state that the arrangements at present contemplated comprise the new street, 100 ft. in width, in continuation of Farringdon-street to Battle-street, with the general improvement of the side streets, and the trunk railway from Holborn-bridge to King's-cross and the Great Northern Railway. For these works £60,000/- is required.

There has again been a very animated business in the gold mining share market this week, and in several instances the appearance of strong buyers has caused a further improvement in prices. There has been an occasional trifling reaction, as was naturally to be expected after so marked an advance; but, on the whole, the market continues still to wear a decidedly improving appearance. The inquiries have been chiefly for Nouveau Monde, Colonial Gold, Port Philip, West Mariposa, and British Australian, which last have improved from the advices received, and the fact that the company is buying gold, having received a remittance of 500 ozs. per *Roman Emperor*. Yuba River is likewise firmer, and a considerable rise is anticipated to take place in this description of stock; and, indeed, to judge from the present prevailing feeling among the public, it is believed that before long this property, for such a length of time unduly depreciated, will attain a great advance on existing values. This feeling, it is to be noted, even extends to those descriptions which have hitherto failed in obtaining any sensible amount of public confidence. This may be in some measure attributed to the fact that the Colonial Government, observing the demoralisation and lawlessness consequent on individual operations, together with the difficulty of enforcing the laws, have determined to give every aid, and complete arrangements for facilitating and assisting the operations of companies established in England, or associated bodies in the colony. The despatches received by the Colonial Gold Company from Mr. Spence, enclosing a bill of lading for 2679 ozs., stating the existence of quartz veins, and the application for possession of a decomposed quartz, a portion of which, on assay, yielded from 50/- to 60/- worth of gold per ton, have been received with great satisfaction; and the shares of this undertaking were done during the week as high as ¾ prem., and closed at 2½ prem. British Australian Gold, previously at a discount, are now ¾ to ¾ prem.; and if some of the directions were not in the habit of forcing sales whenever premiums are declared, there is no doubt these adventures would be materially benefitted, and less liable to the fluctuations which we have had so often occasion to notice during the past six months. The Avon Maria Company have prepared a report to their shareholders, which will be issued in the course of the ensuing week: it is anticipated that the information contained therein will be of a satisfactory nature. The gold mines in the United States command a fair position in the market, and enquiries have been made for several of them, Waller, L'Aigle d'Or, and Liberty, being in demand. The Anglo-Australian are about to dispatch their machinery the end of this month. To-day the new-issued shares of the Anglo-Californian Company are to be paid upon at the banker's. It may be remembered these were issued at ¾ prem. among the old shareholders. The directors received 33,000 applications more than the number demanded, and some slight dissatisfaction on the part of those who could not obtain the number they required has, consequently, been expressed. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found elsewhere. The latest quotations are—Waller, ¾ to ¾ prem.; Garnett and Mosely, ½ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Australian, ½ to ½ prem.; Veraguas, ¾ to ¾ prem.; Aigle d'Or, ¾ to ¾ prem.; South Cork Mining Company, ¾ to ¾ prem.

The National Patent Steam Fuel Company has been ordered by the Committee of the Stock Exchange to be placed in the Official Daily List. The last quotation of the value of the shares realised ¾ prem. This company was one of the first which came under the operation of the new rule, and was ordered not to be marked; but upon an appeal, the committee felt themselves justified by the circumstances of the case in rescinding its former resolution.

The last sales of miscellaneous shares are thus reported in the official list:—Bank of Australasia, 79. 40 79; Bank of British North America, 62. 16; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 5. 10; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5. 16 ¾; Union Bank of Australia, 6. 95 85%; Oriental Bank Corporation, 38. 50 35%; Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing (17. paid), 1. 15%; Bank of Asia, ¾ to ¾ prem.; Bank of India, Australia, and China, ½ to ½ prem.; Union Bank of London, 18. 10; Commercial Bank of London, 30; generally the new banks were flattered yesterday, English, Scottish, and Australian, for instance, being quoted ½ to ½ prem. General Screw Steam Shipping, 53. 52 ¾ ex new; North of Europe Steam (2. paid), 2½%; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 90; Royal Mail Steam, 79. 15; Magdalena Steam, 2½ prem. Tynemouth Docks, ½ to ½ prem. Beziers and Graissessac Railway shares closed at ½ prem.; Royal Swedish Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Central Italian Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Hamilton and Toronto Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Danish Zealand and Pistoia Railway (which is now officially marked), ½ to ½ prem.; Orleans and Epernay Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Staines and Woking Railway, ½ to ½ prem.; Great Western and City Junction Railway, ½ to ½ prem. Electric Telegraph of Ireland, 1. 15; Chiriqui Road, ½ to ½ prem.; Crystal Palace, 4. ½; South African Mining, 7. 15.

From New York, we learn that the steamer, *California*, left San Francisco on the 1st instant, with \$2,643,837 in gold dust, the largest shipment ever made.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that there has been quite an improved demand for English mining shares during the week, especially for the shares of the less advanced or non-dividend paying descriptions. East Gunnis Lake, Halamanning, West Ding Dong, West Wheal Abraham, and Trebarwith, are in request, and would find ready buyers. Wellingtons have also improved—having been done at 7½ and 7¾. Rather more enquiry for Alfred Consols. Lelant Consols are offered without finding buyers. In gold mining shares, there has been a considerable business in Agua Fria, West Mariposa, and Carsons Creek, among Californian adventures, and Colonial British Australian, and Port Philip, among Australian descriptions.

BLACK TIN.</h

Notices to Correspondents.

BLAST-FURNACES.—SIR: During the recent wet and singular weather, I find that the blast-furnaces in my locality have fallen off in their make—or, in other words, have not produced the quantity of iron they formerly were accustomed to make, with the same materials and power of the hot-blast engine. That the atmosphere is deteriorated by an excess of moisture is obvious. Can any of your correspondents state what means may or can be taken to obviate this measure? Has the researches in chemistry elucidated what may be adopted to procure an uniform quantity or quality of the aerial fluid, which would in this case be highly beneficial to makers of iron? I submit this to the consideration of your talented correspondents, among whom Mr. D. Muirhead stands highly conspicuous.—Yours: Dec. 2.

BRITISH MUTUAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A correspondent requests to know where the offices are: the establishment having removed from 80, Great George-street, Westminster.

TREVALICK MINE.—SIR: I beg to inform you that Mr. "Shareholder" is in error with reference to the tenor of my holding in this mine, and also with respect to the number of shares I have absolute power to sell and transfer. I could offer and sell, if I had a buyer, 700 4096ths, and hold the party free from any annoyance or trouble. You will advertise 700 4096ths in your next Journal for sale.—P. G. ROSEBURY: Carpenter House, near Liskeard, Dec. 5.

CLOVE-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—We have several enquiries as to the progress making in this promising undertaking, and to know where the offices of the company are in London, where transfers can be exchanged, and the reports seen. The absence of this intelligence is prejudicial to the best interests of the concern, which, according to all reports, is in a prosperous state.

POTENTIAL VALUE OF MINING SHARES.—On the 27th November, we acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mr. F. S. Thomas, entering very fully into the constitution of the several companies of which he is the lessee, with the object of removing any injurious impression which might have arisen from the remarks of "Argus." The intended insertion of the communication in our last was unavoidably postponed, in consequence of a pressure on our space: the same cause, we regret to add, necessitates its further delay. Having a strong desire that all who may feel aggrieved at any remarks published in the Journal should have an opportunity of rendering every explanation in reply, we lament this unavoidable postponement; but which, we must add, is mainly owing to the great length of the communication.

We are requested by Mr. Lelean to state, that during his absence on a visit to the mines a paragraph was inserted in his advertisement conveying an entirely different meaning to the effect intended; consequently, it is omitted in that which appears in our columns of this day.

T. C. (Philic).—We believe the first patents completed and sealed under the new law were sealed on Wednesday last, but they bear the dates on which the applications for the patents were first filed. No patents have yet been completed requiring the colonies to be included, the question as to whether any and what colonies may be included being still a stumbling block.

Black Diamond (Dudley).—An elaborate and valuable work on the "Statistics of Coal," by R. C. Taylor, F.G.S., was published by Chapman, Strand, and noticed by us at length in the Journal of the 24th March, 1849. It contains a detailed account of the distribution of the various coal-fields throughout the world, returns of produce, consumption of various countries, imports, exports, &c.; with extended remarks on the iron trade, as closely assimilated to that of coal.

An Engineer (Southwark).—A full description of Siemens's Regenerative Condenser, with diagram, will be found in the Journal of the 13th May, 1850. The advantages claimed for it are, that a portion of the steam being allowed to escape, may be used to effect a draught in the chimney, and the surplus boiling hot condensing water may be supplied to the boiler, with a saving of fuel of at least 10 per cent., while a portion remains which may be used for heating purposes, drying, &c. The displacing cylinder abstracts no power from the engine, as the air-pump does. It is less expensive, and more compact than other condensers; and in high pressure engines it gives an additional atmospheric power.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

The sale of copper ore at Swansea for the present quarter will be the smallest as to tonnage since the year 1850, in fact, only 5336 tons have, as yet, been disposed of, amounting to 86,078. 19s. 6d., and all they have to sell on the 21st inst. is 1134 tons, making 6470 tons. As we have of late repeatedly stated, while this state of circumstances exist the falling off in the amount of metal for the smelting companies is so great that the standard of copper ore, and the price to the consumers, must retain its present buoyant position.

The decrease is accounted for by the following mines bringing to market less than last quarter, as follows—Cobre, about 800 tons; Cuba, 838; Santiago, 90. The Kapunda sold 370 tons more than last; altogether the Foreign Mines are 1767 tons short on the quarter. Ireland, 670; Wales, 25 and slags 277 tons, making altogether a decrease of 2741 tons of ore for the present quarter against the last, which amounted to 9211 tons.

The total quantity of ore sold at the Cornwall ticketings has been, for the last nine sales, 34,089 tons, yielding 2260 tons 1 cwt. of metal, realising 206,206. 4s. 6d.; 3883 tons have since been sampled, and the two others may possibly bring an excess on the present quarter of 3000 tons of ore, but a reduced average produce, so that the increase of metal will be quite inadequate to supply the deficiency caused by the small sales at Swansea; consequently, the British miner has no reasonable cause to fear any other than the present rates being maintained for some time to come.

The increased tonnage of ore in Cornwall and Devon is easily accounted for. The average produce plainly shows it to be principally from the extra old pitches which are now being wrought at the several mines, many of them hitherto lying idle for years, the tributaries not being able to gain a living, and therefore abandoning them. Thus they lay unwrought until, like at the present moment, when the rise in the standard makes such a material difference that what would not then would now, and an increased quantity, especially of low quality ore, is the consequence.

The Devon Great Consols have availed themselves of the opportunity, and are also bringing into the market a considerable quantity of stamped ores from the large pile of halvans that have been accumulating for some years past. The United Mines (Gwenap) add considerably to the quantity, and we expect will, with other prosperous and profitable mines, continue to increase the quarterly sales for some time to come.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented number of new mines that have sprung into existence in the last two or three years, as yet they have to a very small extent lent their aid in augmenting the quantity of ore brought into the market, nor do we hear of any of them shortly being able to do so. This is to be regretted, especially when we reflect on the enormous sums that have been advanced in bringing them into working condition. They will, however, we trust, sink or swim within a short time; for, unless they show symptoms of early produce, in face of so favourable a price for their ores, we cannot anticipate the shareholders will go on year after year responding to calls, without a fair prospect of an early result. May the year 1853 prove as propitious to those deserving success as the present year (nearly concluded) will have proved to the dividend-paying ones.

The Board of Trade returns afford the following account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th of November, in the last three years:—

Years.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Iron, Pig	tons 10,727	9,742	12,635
Bar, bolt, and rod	" 26,715	33,762	37,648
Wire	" 294	344	501
Cast.	" 1,176	1,827	4,945
Wrought of all sorts	" 9,379	9,584	11,741
Steel, unwrought	cwts. 893	844	1,278
Copper, in bricks and pipes	cwts. 13,082	9,000	4,649
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	" 21,540	16,321	17,328
Wrought of other sorts	" 896	1,180	1,447
Brass of all sorts	" 1,832	1,644	1,227
Lead	tons 1,612	1,065	727
Tin, unwrought	cwts. 3,093	1,468	551
Tin-plates	value £55,931	£60,253	£76,253

The total declared value of the above descriptions of metals during the month and 10 months stood as follows:—

Years.	For the month.	For 10 months.
1852	£727,366	£3,233,881
1851	599,441	7,788,548
1850	380,093	7,449,169

The extraordinary expansion shown in these figures is almost entirely in iron, the shipments of which, as we anticipated, have greatly augmented, going to supply the demand for railways in so many parts of the world. This month the increase is very extraordinary, as will be seen by the subjoined statement of the aggregate iron exports:—

Years.	For the month.	For 10 months.
1852	£464,923	£5,112,842
1851	354,155	4,747,223
1850	391,716	4,312,071

From present appearances, there is every prospect of future shipments of this metal augmenting in at least an equal ratio. The exports of copper, on the other hand, continue comparatively rather small, the high price of this metal checking the foreign demand. The exports stand thus:—

Years.	For the month.	For 10 months.
1852	£110,689	£1,302,156
1851	117,498	1,332,090
1850	155,605	1,495,027

Tin-plates continue to be more largely exported to our colonies and foreign states, but lead and tin are decidedly falling off.

The month's exports of foreign and colonial produce have been as follows:—

Metals.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ... cwts.	740	2048	1225
Iron, in bars, unwrought ... tons	789	316	154
Steel, unwrought ... "	58	67	26
Lead, pig and sheet ... "	71	266	61
Spelter ... "	147	548	186
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ... cwts.	141	581	1820
Quicksilver ... lbs. 10,291	176,913	84,106	—

This return is not of great importance. The 10 months' figures, however, show an increase on the exports of spelter and tin of foreign and colonial origin.

The returns of imports for the month ending Nov. 5th are annexed:—

Metals.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Copper ore and regulus ... tons	4471	2501	3877
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ... cwts.	5549	16709	26519
Iron in bars, unwrought ... tons	3763	4278	2612
Steel, unwrought ... "	2	219	19
Lead, pig and sheet ... "	1031	1837	1245
Spelter ... "	1968	3269	1486
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ... cwts.	3516	5735	3603
Quicksilver ... lbs. 100,161	—	252,243	—

The imports of copper and copper ore are watched with attention, as they have an important bearing on the price of that metal in England, and, consequently, on the interests of our copper miners. Both items show a tendency towards a rally this month, but are still rather below the average for the 10 months, copper figuring for 80,189 cwts., against 81,992 in the same period of 1851, and 79,361 in 1850; and copper ore for 34,359 tons, against 35,355 in 1851, and 38,678 in 1850. The imports of foreign iron and spelter are decreasing. There appears to have been a considerable arrival of quicksilver in the month in question, but it may not be amiss again to draw attention to the fact, that the Government returns of the movement in this article are deserving of no reliance.

The decision by VICE-CHANCELLOR STUART, in the case of the PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY ex parte FRNN, has to a large extent unsettled the opinions of many who, before the decision of that case, entertained the notion that a cost-book company could not be established without the limits of the Stannary Laws. It is true, however, that by the advice of a high legal authority, such decision has been appealed against; so that it may be conceded that the same verdicts for the present remains.

In anticipating, however, that on the appeal the decision of the VICE-CHANCELLOR will be confirmed, we have to remark that Lord ELDON (whom no greater legal authority can be quoted), in the case of CRAWSHAY MAULE (1 Swanat, 495), when drawing the distinction between an ordinary and a cost-book partnership, stated "that to be an ordinary partnership into which a stranger could not be admitted against the wish of the general body, but that in a cost-book partnership there was no such restriction; any one of the co-adventurers (or partners) being empowered at any time to dispose of his shares in the concern, without consulting the rest."

This definition being correct, every one who carefully considers this subject must coincide with his lordship, and admit that the above distinction is in law the only essential difference between those institutions.

We have now to deal with this one essential difference, and ascertain whether it is local—or, in other words, cannot of necessity operate without the ambit of the Stannary laws. Clearly, it has nothing essentially local in its constitution; for undoubtedly ordinary partners in any part of England may legally stipulate that one, or all of them, may be able to assign his or their shares at pleasure, and that the assignee shall be admitted into the partnership. There is nothing illegal or local in such a stipulation—in fact, in ordinary commercial partnerships of the higher class such a provision is always made. Thus, in breweries, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces, protégés and strangers, are constantly introduced into such firms: so of other large establishments. But it has been answered—True enough; for in such cases the clause for such admission is the consent, and the consent binds all parties to it, according to the maxim, "*Modus et conventio vincunt legem.*" To which we reply—Is it not by consent also, and by that alone, that a stranger is admitted into a cost-book partnership? Undoubtedly it is; for a party by agreeing to become a member of a cost-book partnership agrees to all its properties and inherent principles—one of which is, to reiterate the words of Lord ELDON, above cited, that in a cost-book partnership any one of the co-adventurers is empowered at any time to dispose of his shares in the concern, without consulting the rest. The result, therefore, stands thus—that a cost-book partnership is a species of ordinary partnership, conferring upon its members the implied (not expressed) power of assigning their shares, and that such power to assign is not in itself local, or limited by the jurisdiction of the Stannaries.

Our subject has also been discussed as regards creditors. It has been assumed that it is the peculiarity of a cost-book partnership alone to have the liability of its members limited. Such an assumption is, however, erroneous, for in an ordinary partnership no creditor can recover the whole value of goods, against one of such a firm, which goods has supplied upon the understanding that its members were to be liable rateably, and not one for all. The question, therefore, results to a question of notice to the creditor of the terms of the partnership, and so of the liability. In an ordinary partnership the law assumes that each (the members thereof) is liable to all the debts (assuming that there is no express notice to the creditor of any other arrangement), whereas in a cost-book partnership the law assumes that a person trading therewith understands, or, in other words,

prevent the accumulation of fire-damp, or carbolic acid, in particular places. Under these circumstances, the wonder—if such there be—is not that from 700 to 800, or 1000, lives are lost annually under such circumstances, but that the number should not be very much larger than it is; and we do not think the comparison is so much out of place as some would lead us to believe, when we call attention to the system adopted in our Cornish and other metalliferous mines as relates to the sinking of shafts. It will be borne in mind that here the men have no exhalation of carburetted hydrogen to contend with, and rarely any carbolic acid, or other noxious gas, except that produced from their own lungs and candles; and yet it is considered in most cases not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, to sink shafts at every 60 or 100 fms., if the ground is easy; and the very outside limit is 200 fms., even when the strata are hard and expensive. Now, three miles is 2640 fms., or more than 13 times the distance considered safe in Cornwall and Devon; and it would be curious and somewhat interesting to know on what grounds such practice can be defended in the north. We are aware that the subject of sinking more shafts is one which owners and managers approach with much caution and dislike; and we are also fully aware that, under many circumstances, and where the coal lies at great depths, large expenses must be incurred in reaching it; but there another view of the case, and one which is really worthy of serious consideration. In all cases, where a seam has been won, a certain amount of experience is gained, which may be rendered most valuable available in the economic operation of sinking other shafts. The dip of the vein is known, and, consequently, the depth may be calculated to a few feet. The nature of the various strata is generally tolerably well understood; and the principal difficulty which may have to be contended with is any large eruption of water, requiring extensive and costly tubing. Still the question is worthy of the deepest attention—whether the opening of supplementary shafts, each commanding a certain extent of working area, well supplied with air, and kept in a safe and healthy state, would not in the long run be more economical than those dangerously extensive roads, to ventilate which, in the slightest degree, many expensive details of operation are obliged to be resorted to; notwithstanding which, without a moment's notice, a terrific explosion occurs, destroying scores of human beings, and at once sweep destroying property to an amount which would have paid the cost of sinking another shaft. It does indeed appear next to useless to adopt measures to throw more air into a mine if we keep doubling and troubling the area through which its vitality is to circulate; and instead of involving ourselves in a labyrinth of theories, it will be wiser and better to ascertain by every practical means the most economical and surest method of obtaining fresh openings, at least for the admission of air, if not for drawing, apparently the only means of rendering an extensive colliery safe, or fit, for human beings to labour in.

The subject of establishing greater facilities for a thorough and periodical inspection of collieries, and thus securing, in an increased degree, the means of preserving the health and lives of the miners, is still largely exciting the attention of the population in Northumberland and Durham, Lancashire and the midland coal-producing counties. Since the meeting of Parliament they have been exerting themselves to bring before the House of Commons and the Government the necessity of further protection for their safety, the details of which are set forth in petitions, of which we gave the Lancashire one entire in the *Mining Journal* of the 20th Nov. last. That from the North (which we have received from Mr. MARTIN JUDE, secretary of the Miners' Society) is to the same effect, but somewhat differently worded; they attribute the awful and continuous loss of life to incompetent management in numerous instances, and the want of due regard to those principles of safety which science has called into existence, and upon which the health and life of the workman depended; that they have not received the advantages which were anticipated to be derived from the humane intentions of the Legislature in passing the "Mines Inspection Bill." They, therefore, pray for an amendment of the bill, and that an enactment be passed establishing a board of control, or supervision; increasing the number of inspectors, and appointing sub-inspectors; that power be given to the former to stop, or order the suspension of, those works considered dangerous, until such danger be removed, with such other measures as may be considered necessary. They also request that all officers and managers of mines should be examined as to their fitness for such appointments; that a special coroner be appointed for holding inquiries in cases of fatal mine accidents; and that power be given to enforce penalties where proof of negligence is given.

A series of resolutions were passed to the effect, that the petition having been adopted, E. S. CAYLEY, Esq., M.P., be requested to present the same to the House of Commons that the thanks of the operatives generally are due to the Select Committee, who sat last year to inquire into the causes of colliery explosions, for the promptness which characterised their proceedings, and their just appreciation of the necessary means to insure greater safety; that the miners are deeply indebted to GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, Esq., JAMES MATHER, Esq., Prof. HANN, and other gentlemen, for the very valuable services rendered in the cause of humanity; and that the colliers should persevere in memorialising the Legislature and Government until a sufficiently stringent and effective law is passed. It thus appears that the colliers in the various districts of the kingdom are imbued with a similarity of feeling on the subject, and that their exertions are engaged on one object and to one common end.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

Although so much public attention has recently been engrossed by the extraordinary accounts from abroad, the importance of which we fully recognise, we still think it sound policy not to lose sight of advantageous home investments, which are more immediately under our eye. It is with this object we call attention to an undertaking which has just been placed before the public, having for its object the re-working of a very extensive but compact run of mines in the parish of Breage, near Helston, Cornwall—the Great Wheal Vor United Mines; and which in former years, and under many disadvantages, obtained a world-wide reputation, as comprising the most profitable tin ground in that county. It has afforded us satisfaction to observe that the company propose to carry out their object and open the ground in such a manner as to insure a continuous and handsome profit, by providing not only an ample capital, but laying aside a large sum for contingencies, not contemplated, though guarded against, and a very large amount of money as working capital. This is a feature in the undertaking which must, in our opinion, inspire confidence; while in the high respectability, the long and successful experience in mining affairs, and the business-like habits of several of the directors, we have every guarantee that the affairs of the company will be administered with the strictest regard to economy, consistent with efficiency, and conducted throughout on legitimate principles.

The prospective value and present importance of the mines is not unfavourably illustrated by the confidence with which the grantees postpone the receipt of the bulk of their consideration until large dividends shall have been received by the shareholders. From the reports of the toller, of the Rev. Canon Rogers, and agents engaged in the former workings, as well as of all the respectable old miners who worked there, we doubt not that their confidence will be justified by the event.

All these parties seem to agree that in the deepest level of the old, or main lode, namely, 220 fms. perpendicular (or 234 fms. on the underlay) there is now unexcavated a mass of tin ore, of rich quality, 150 fms. long, by 12 feet broad. If this be true (and we see no reason to doubt it), the adventurers may look forward to seeing their proposed capital returned, from this source alone, with a considerable interest. There are several valuable side lodes running parallel to and adjoining the main lode of Old Wheal Vor, to which ready access may be obtained by the different levels already existing on that lode, and which have been excavated at a cost of many hundreds of thousands sterling; and for the purpose of cross-cutting to intersect these side lodes, will be of a far greater present value than the consideration stipulated for in the prospectus. We learn that one of these lodes was cut into in two places, for 4 ft., without finding the wall; this should, therefore, be looked to by the adventurers as a source whence they should expect large profits.

We expatiate on the different advantages of the other ground included in the sets, and proved to be of great value, but unexhausted of its contents, would exceed the limits of our present notice. We will only add that the water throughout the whole property, which in this district comes from the surface and seldom varies, can be thoroughly drained to 100 fathoms deeper than the lowest level (220 fathoms perpendicular), in either of the mines, and that by means of the shafts as at present exist; this the first engineers in Cornwall will readily contract to do, thus enabling the whole run to be worked to a great depth by one outlet only on this head; and here we may observe, that there are mines now working to a profit in Cornwall at something like 100 fathoms below the deepest level here. As the works proceed a vast quantity of tribute ground must necessarily be laid open, with proportionate profit to the shareholders.

It appears to us to be an investment offering so many advantages to all parties concerned, and, from its magnitude and general character, will contribute so considerably to the encouragement of legitimate mining, and to the efforts now making to render interests in mines more readily transferable than railway stock, that we are convinced the company will bear with them the good wishes of the mining community; and, we cannot forbear from adding the God speed to which we consider them fairly entitled.

Considerable progress has already been made with the building for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, in Dublin. All the columns and galleries of one great lateral hall have been raised to their places, and those of the other corresponding hall are nearly completed; so that after a few days nothing will remain to be done of the external work except that of the great central hall, of which the works of the lateral ones form a part. Two of the smaller semi-circular ribs of the roof were raised on Monday: they cover in a space 50 ft. wide, and weigh each of them 30 tons, and the great wooden ribs of the central hall will span a width of 100 ft. The work has not been interrupted by a single accident or failure, and is carried on with the utmost diligence by all parties concerned. That excellent nobleman, Lord Cloncurry, when applied to, at once announced that he placed the whole of his valuable collection of paintings and sculpture at the committee's disposal, to be placed in the exhibition.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER OF GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.

My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THOMAS SPENCER, VULCAN IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON. SOLE MANUFACTURER OF CHAMBERS'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAIL WAY WHEELS.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—IRON WIRE, SHEETS, TUBING, and every description of WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK GALVANIZED by most experienced hands. Prices forwarded on application.—William Phillips and Co., Proprietors.

N.B. The above process effectually preserves from rust.

M. THOMAS WALTERS, ANTHRACITE PIG-IRON MANUFACTURER; proprietor of ANTHRACITE COAL, for malting and marine steam-engine purposes; and CULMS, for limestone and chalk burning.

SUPERIOR MINING COALS.

Swansea, Dec. 11, 1852.

MESSRS. JOHNSON and MATTHEY beg to inform MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS OF ORES that they have taken the SUFFERANCE WHARF and WAREHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "MELLISH'S SUFFERANCE WHARF" extending from the RIVER THAMES to the FERRY-ROAD, and erected STEAM-ENGINE and MACHINERY for CRUSHING AND GRINDING GOLD QUARTZ, SILVER, LEAD, and OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES and APPARATUS for REDUCTION OF ORES of CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles.

The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience, who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known responsibility.

The want of such an establishment for the Port of London has been long felt, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who confide ores to their care.—Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, July 28, 1852.

MINE INVESTMENTS.—A FEW SHARES in some of the most promising and valuable of the progressive MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON are at present to be DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms. These mines is full operation, and the underground works far advanced; while the machinery and surface erections being completed, purchasers have now the great advantage of coming in after these more tedious operations are concluded, and when the whole force and expenses are confined to explorations which will most probably yield valuable results, and which, indeed, are daily expected to lay open rich discoveries. Shares in the mines alluded to can at present be purchased at much below the real value, and in some cases even considerably under the amount paid on them. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports, along with the full information that may be required, may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 33, Threadneedle-street, London, to whom also application for the shares are to be addressed.

M. LELEAN TRANSACTS, for principals, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Californian, North and South American, Imperial Brazilian, Cocos, Cuba, Linares, &c. Also BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, BONDS, and DEBENTURES. Mr. LELEAN would particularly recommend to the notice of capitalists the AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHARES; and having peculiar sources to obtain certain information of the present state and future prospects of some of the best companies, he is in a position to point out those he considers most promising at the present time. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market. Price lists and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in country.—76, King William-street, City.

M. J. R. PIKE returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he received during his long residence in Cornwall, as a Mine Broker, and begs to INFORM them, for the greater facility of PURCHASING and SELLING MINING SHARES, he has finally arranged to RESIDE IN LONDON; and from the knowledge he possesses of most of the mines, he is in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS as to the merits of the many speculations in the county, therefore hope to receive a share of their kind support.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 19, 1852.

M. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

M. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

M. E. COOKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

M. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE BROKER, NO. 35, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—Mr. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Wheal Golden, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. Sourton Consols, Sourton, Devon. Wheal Sarah, Sourton, Devon. West Wheal Edward, Calstock, Cornwall. Wheal Langford, Callington, Cornwall. Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap, Cornwall. Old Wheal Robert, Sampford Spiney, Tavistock, Devon. Stoke Climsland Consols, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. Stoke Climsland Consols West, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. Gornamons, St. Cleer, Cornwall. Exmoor Eliza, near S. Molton, Somerset. Molland, near South Molton, Somerset. December 11, 1852.

M. THOMAS BROWN, MINE SHARE BROKER, RIDGWAY, PLYMPTON, DEVON, has SHARES FOR SALE in Devon Mines of great promise, now in full operation, including Yeoland Consols, Bottle Hill, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Sidney, Tavy Consols, Devon and Courtenay, Gwanton United, Exmoor. N.B. All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thos. Brown, at his office.

M. S. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, WITHIN, opposite CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, and 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Furzdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFIARS, LONDON.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT THE LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Térms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Galley-Maen, Great Crimis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

M. INNING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both BRITISH and FOREIGN, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, and in full operation, reports and particulars of which may be obtained upon application, either personally or by letter, several of which are approaching to a dividend state.

The large amount of capital invested in mining, and the great want of facility for conducting the SALE and TRANSFER of this description of stock, has induced us, at the suggestion of many friends, to devote our attention exclusively to MINING AFFAIRS, both Home and Foreign. There can be no doubt that mining, if conducted on sound and legitimate principles, affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment; and, as we are daily in communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, we have the means of obtaining the most correct information, as to the POSITION and FUTURE PROSPECTS, of the greater part of the MINES in DEVON, CORNWALL, and WALES; we, therefore, tender our SERVICES in transacting any BUSINESS, or obtaining any INFORMATION, connected with MINING, and any orders confined to our care will receive the best attention.

THOMAS FULLER AND CO.

* Office Hours from Ten until Four o'clock.

M. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 8, HAYMARKET and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12% to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

BIDEFORD ANTHRACITE MINING COMPANY UNDER THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 4086 shares, of £3 each.

JOHN GOODMAN MAXWELL, Esq., Bideford—CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS LAURENCE PRIDHAM, Esq., Bideford.

GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., banker, Mayor of Torrington.

WILLIAM THORNE, Esq., Barnstaple.

EDWARD THOMAS FERNANDEZ, Esq., Instow, Bideford.

PURSER—Mr. Edward Dingle, merchant, Bideford.

BANKERS—Messrs. Harding, Braginton, & Co., Bideford.

SECRETARY—Mr. Philip Beer, Bideford.

BROKER—Mr. J. J. Reynolds, 23, Threadneedle-street, London.

OFFICES—BARNSTAPLE STREET (EAST THE WATER), BIDEFORD.

This MINE is situated in BIDEFORD, in the county of DEVON; it produces ANTHRACITE COAL and CULM of very superior quality. The celebrated Bideford Mineral Paint, used upwards of 30 years in the dock-yards of England, for the supply of which the Directors have a contract with the Lords of the Admiralty. Traces of PLUMBAGO have been recently discovered.

This Company is in possession of the fee of several dwelling-houses, malthouses, extensive warehouses, and gardens; also wharves and quays adjoining the Bideford River, 158 feet wide, 20 feet deep, to which the steamer to that port resorts, paying rent and quay dues to the Company. The area of the property held in fee extends 24 fms. north and south, and 89 fms. east and west, under which the lodes of coal, culm, and paint run. An engine, with two boilers, is erected thereon, having ample power to sink the mine 20 fathoms deeper, as also houses and machinery for grinding mineral paint, and making compressed fuel, of the smallest culm, for burning in common grates. The main engine and hauling shaft is sunk on this property, and the whole produce of the mine is hauled by a water balance, so arranged that it is only shovelled once—viz., from the levels and staves as it dug, conveyed by tram wagons to the company's wharves, and tipped into shutes, from which a vessel of 50 tons can be loaded in a few minutes.

In addition to this property, the company have a sett of the adjoining lands through which the lodes pass, about 3/4 of a mile, at 1-12th dues. The deepest level is only 20 fms. below the adit level, and has been driven 320 fms. on the course of the lode of coal and culm, varying from 1 ft. to 25 ft. in thickness. The paint lode is parallel to this; and a few fathoms distant,

THE MINING JOURNAL.

MIZEN-HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT beg to announce to the shareholders, that the FIRST REPORT of their MINING CAPTAIN, CHARLES THOMAS, has been RECEIVED, PRINTED COPIES of which will be READY for the shareholders, at the offices of the Company, on and after TUESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant.

The following is an Extract from the Report:—"Active operations have been commenced for sinking, driving, and stonning on the different lodes already discovered; and although the season is so very unfavourable for surface work, I expect to send a cargo of ore to Swansea early in the spring."

Signed, J. C. CHATTERTON, Chairman
W. S. LONG, Secretary.

MIZEN-HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SUPPLY of a 36-in. cylinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with equal beam; also, with CRUSHER and WINDING APPARATUS attached.—Tenders to be addressed to "The Chairman of the Committee of Management," and to be delivered at the Company's office on or before the 20th December instant. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

J. C. CHATTERTON, Chairman
W. S. LONG, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The assured may reside in most parts of the world without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now provided for, without in-reaching on the amount made by the regular business, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample proprietary capital thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The assurance fund already invested amounts to £250,000, and the income exceeds £135,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On policies for the whole of life, one half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the policies, producing a bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 55 per cent, on the premiums paid during the five years.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the profits in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1852, those who effect policies before the 30th June next will be entitled to one year's additional share of profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATING.—Assurances may be effected for a fixed sum at considerably reduced rates, and the premiums for term policies are lower than at most other safe offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid 30 days after proof of death, and all policies are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

PREMUMS may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the policy can be revived, within 14 months.

The accounts and balance sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

A copy of the last report, with a prospectus and form of proposal, can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or will be forwarded free by addressing a line to

GEORGE H. FINCKARD, Resident Secretary,
99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1851.

OFFICES.—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Capital £1,200,000 (with power of increase to £2,000,000), in shares of £20 each.

Amount paid up £1 per share.

Further calls can only be made at intervals of three months, and not exceeding £2 10s. each, and 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on calls until the vessels of the Company commence running.

HENRY THOMAS HOPE, Esq., of Piccadilly; and Deepdene, Surrey—**CHAIRMAN.**

GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE, Esq., of Royal Exchange-buildings; and Hyde Park-terrace—**DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.**

SAMUEL BAKER, Esq., of Leadenhall-street.

THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., of Manchester.

HON. F. H. BERKELEY, M.P., Victoria-square.

EDWARD LADD BETTS, Esq., Great George-street.

J. ST. GEORGE BURKE, Esq., Porchgate-terrace.

R. J. B. CAMPBELL, Esq., Moorgate-street.

W. H. GOSCHEN, Esq., Austinfriars.

ROBERT M'CALMONT, Esq., Philpot-lane.

P. W. S. MILES, Esq., Bristol.

RICHARD POTTER, Esq., Gloucester.

ALBERT ROBINSON, Esq., Whitehall-place.

J. E. STEPHENS, Esq., Southwick-crescent.

C. H. M. TALBOT, Esq., M.P., Cavendish-square.

ENGINEER.—I. K. Brunel, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

AUDITORS.—W. W. Carrill, Esq.; J. E. Coleman, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. J. C. and H. Freshfield.

SECRETARY.—John Yates, Esq.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company was originally formed for the purpose of establishing a second line of steam communication by the overland route, for the conveyance of mails, &c., between England, India, and China, with a branch to Australia. The necessary capital for this purpose was speedily subscribed, and a charter of incorporation, with very full powers, restricting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their subscriptions, was obtained from the Government. A Select Committee of the House of Commons also reported unanimously in favour of the objects of the company, and recommended the allotment to them of a portion of the contract for the conveyance of the mails.

The Government, however, notwithstanding this report, having granted a contract to another company for the whole service, for a term of seven years, it became impossible for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company to compete with that Company on the overland route, and they therefore, in pursuance of an original pledge to that effect, afforded to all the proprietors who desired to do so, an option of retiring from the Company, and several, including the Austrian *Flotts*, availed themselves of this opportunity.

Subsequently the Directors (with the unanimous sanction of a general meeting of proprietors called for the express purpose) entered into negotiations with a body of gentlemen who strongly entertain the opinion that steamers capable of taking at once sufficient coal for the whole voyage must be able to work more economically and profitably than the present steamers between this country, India, Australia, and other distant places.

Having satisfied themselves that these views were correct, as also that such large steamers would afford greater convenience to the public, and could be navigated with much greater speed, certainty, and safety, than those now in use; that their employment afforded a prospect for the use of the capital of the company far more lucrative than if the original design had been carried out; and that, as the adoption of this course was clearly compatible with their charter, an arrangement has been made by which those gentlemen have joined the direction and the undertaking, and their united and most strenuous exertions will be directed to carry into effect the proposed object.

The very great advantages of increased size for vessels running to distant ports, such as those of India or Australia, may thus be briefly explained: Steam vessels of the sizes now in use require to coal three or four times in a passage to Calcutta or Australia, consequently great delays result from the taking in of coals at the various stations; and the coal thus sent at great expense, and stored at the different ports, costs, with all contingencies, when on board the steam-boat, somewhat about 40s. per ton; 4000 or 5000 tons are consumed in a voyage out to Calcutta or Australia, and other home; and such a vessel will scarcely make more than two voyages in the year.

If the same amount of capital embarked in several such small ships be applied to the construction of one of much larger dimensions, the following very striking results are obtained: Such a ship will be able to carry a much larger power of engines proportioned to the resistance, and yet will have ample capacity to carry the whole of the fuel to supply her engines for the voyage out and home, the fuel costing only 12s. on board, instead of 40s. The total quantity of fuel consumed by the large ship on the voyage, at a high rate of speed, is proved by all past experience to be much less than the aggregate consumption of the smaller ships during their lengthened voyages, and the price per ton being reduced by two-thirds, the largest single item in the whole expense of working the smaller boats is reduced by 75 to 80 per cent., while the charges of the ship's company, and other working expenses, not being increased in nearly the same ratio as the size, the total cost per annum becomes materially reduced in proportion to the capacity of the ship for freight, while the capacity over and above that occupied by the fuel rapidly increases with the increased size of the ship. In addition to this, the same ships can easily make three voyages out and home in the year, instead of two, with much longer intervals for rest; thus further increasing the amount of return, in proportion to the capital embarked, by 50 per cent.

The following table will illustrate the mercantile advantages of larger steamers over smaller, exemplified in a voyage of 5000 miles:—

Tons.	Horse power.	Capacity for coals.	Capacity for provisions and cargo.
In a vessel of 1000	300	600 tons.	100 tons.
" 2000 "	450	900 "	650 "
" 4000 "	750	1500 "	1750 "
" 8000 "	1200	2400 "	4400 "

The total expenditure of the Company up to the present time, which includes the obtaining of the Charter, parliamentary, and preliminary expenses, has not absorbed the original deposit of 2s. per share, so that almost the whole funds of the company will be available for its future purposes.

Such of the shares as are now at the disposal of the Directors, under the arrangements before referred to, are offered to the public.—Applications for the same may be made to Messrs. Lawrence, Casenove, and Co., Bartholomew-lane; or to the secretary, up to and including the 14th inst.

By order of the Court of Directors, JNO. YATES, Sec.

1, Royal Exchange-buildings, Dec. 6, 1852.

N.B. The last report of the Directors, containing a more detailed account of the operations of the Company may be obtained at their offices as above.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Court of Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me shares in the above company, on which I undertake to pay the deposit of £1 per share.

THE CRAIG DDU SILVER-LEAD MINES,
MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
Capital £15,000, in 30,000 shares. Paid up at 10s. each, without any further calls.
ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

(No need necessary to be signed.)
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JAMES ADAIR, Esq., St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.
HERBERT CORNEWALL, Esq., Delbury Hall, Ludlow.
R. J. MOSTYN, Esq., Calicot Hall, Flintshire.
SAMUEL NOBLE, Esq., Greenwich.
ARTHUR DYOTT THOMSON, Esq., Inner Temple.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Attwells, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street.
BROKER.—L. I. De la Chaumette, Esq., 12, Angel-court.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—John Cunningham, Esq., F.G.S., Liverpool.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—S. Tucker, Esq.

TOTAL TEMPORARY OFFICES.—11, ST. BENET'S PLACE, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the Craig Ddu Mine, which embraces 1200 acres, and is situated in the same mountain as the well-known Llangynog Mine, which is recorded to have yielded an annual profit of £20,000 for 40 consecutive years, and is believed to have been the most productive mine ever discovered in Wales; it being stated that some of the predecessors of the present Earl of Powis realised upwards of £1,000,000 sterling by its successful prosecution, and from the discoveries already made, there is no reason to doubt that this sett will prove equally productive.

The geological formation of the Craig Ddu Mine is precisely similar to that of Llangynog, the lode being also large and embedded in the same description of strata, as stated by Mr. John Cunningham, F.G.S., in his report.

A series of adit levels have been driven into the vein, at different elevations from the side of the hill. In the second level from the bottom a deposit of solid lead ore, upwards of a foot thick, has been discovered, which is confidently stated by practical men will lead down to large masses of ore below.

From the nature of the operations, little pumping machinery will be required; in any case, the expense on this account will be trivial. A water-wheel and crushing-mill are ready for erection, and from the situation of the works no steam power is likely to be required, there being an ample supply of water for all the purposes of the mine at every season of the year. A large sum has already been expended, and there is a great quantity of ore now on the mine, which may be considerably increased by laying open more ground, and on the necessary machinery being erected the same may be sent to market, and will yield an immediate return.

The reports of Mr. John Cunningham, F.G.S., Captain Matthew Francis, Mr. John R. Hughes (acting manager of the Llangynog Mine for upwards of 11 years), and Mr. James Boydell, fully confirm the strong opinions entertained of the value of this property. Copies of those reports may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, where there are also for inspection such samples of lead ore from the mine as are seldom seen.

Attention is particularly directed to the report of Mr. John R. Hughes, whose long connection with the Llangynog Mine enables him to give a more confident opinion on Craig Ddu.

Although there is ample scope for the lucrative employment of a large capital, yet, inasmuch as the sett may be profitably worked with a comparatively small amount, the directors reserve to themselves the power of reducing the capital, should they deem it expedient to do so.

COPY OF JOHNSON AND SONS' ASSAY.

"The sample of galena assayed for the proprietors at the Craig Ddu Mine produces 81 per cent. of lead, and contains equal to 38 oz. 2 dwt. 12 grs. of fine silver, in the ton or ore."—JOHNSON AND SONS: *Assay Office, Gresham-street.*

So that a considerable revenue may be expected from the silver alone.

Applications for shares may be addressed, on or before Wednesday, the 15th day of December instant, to the Committee of Management, at the Offices, or to the Broker, who Prospects may be obtained.

PRIGNANT CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY,
CARDIGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

Divided into 12,000 parts or shares of £1 each.—Subject to no further call or liability.

WILLIAM SPOONER, Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club
ROBERT GORDON, Esq., Bradwell House, Great Yarmouth
ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., H.E.L.C.S., 11, Ladbrook Villas, Notting Hill
FREDERICK LEITCH, Esq., Walmer-court, Deal
ROBERT BLACHFORD, Esq., Albion Lodge, Leighton, Essex
THOMAS P. THOMAS, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street

BANKERS.—London and Commercial.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Mr. Matthew Francis.

AGENT OF THE MINE.—Capt. Henry Tyack.

AUTHORS.—Mr. George Batterby and Mr. John Wrench.

SOLICITOR.—Thomas Birrell, Esq., 12, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

PROSPECTUSES to be had of the secretary, Henry Watson, Esq., at the

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

The PRIGNANT ESTATE is situated over the great lode that is now yielding such an immense fortune at Frongoch. The Ordnance map, on which Sir Henry De la Beche has traced the Cardiganshire lode, shows this large vein branching into two parts and running through the grant. The East Frongoch Mine Company are sinking a shaft on the Crown property to the westward, and have erected a water-wheel for the purpose of cutting the lode at a depth of 30 fms., showing that they have strong faith in the bearing qualities of the vein there. To the eastward, the South Wales Mining Company are working upon the same lode, and some thousands of pounds worth of ore has been sold at one of their mines called Bodco, upon it. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that a very little outlet in open cross-cutting this grant will lay open the lode, and when it is understood that Frongoch Mine alone pays £13,000 a year profit, some slight estimate may be formed of the value of this set.

Prignant estate is situated in the parish of Llanfihangel Croydon; it lies about one mile south of the Devil's Bridge, one mile west of Bodco Mine, two miles north of Logylas Mine, and one mile to the east of the celebrated Frongoch Mine,

BULLION-SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY,
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

JOHN HARTLEY, Esq., Wolverhampton—**CHAIRMAN.**
CHARLES CORSER, Esq., Wolverhampton—**DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.**
F. C. PERRY, Esq., Wolverhampton.
EDWARD GIBBS, Esq., Wolverhampton.
W. H. DWARRIS, Esq., R.N., Cheltenham.
THOMAS SPENCER, Esq., Tiverton.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Henry Underhill, Esq., Wolverhampton.
AUDITOR.—John Underhill, Esq., Wolverhampton.
BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

This MINE is situate at Milltown, in the county of CLARE, and consists of a very valuable deposit of lead ore, impregnated with an unusual per centage of silver, and also containing zinc ore of pure quality. The mine extends over an area of 250 acres, or thereabouts, of which the Directors have obtained a lease for 21 years, at the unpreceded low royalty of 1-20th, and without any minimum royalty being reserved by the lessor. Although the mine has only been in working for the last three months, with a small staff and at an inconsiderable expense, many tons of ore have been produced, which are now in process of dressing; and sales will, in all probability, be effected before the end of the present year.

The Directors have received the most favourable opinions of several eminent qualified scientific gentlemen, as to the richness and quantity of the ore; and specimens can be seen at the offices of the secretary and brokers to the Company. The different assays average 66 per cent. of lead, and 36 ovs. of silver to the ton.

The locality of the mine, for the purposes of traffic, is most convenient, lying within six miles of the harbour of Clare, and 16 miles from the port of Limerick, and having a communication with both places by means of excellent government roads, so that the ore may be expeditiously and cheaply conveyed to any of the English smelting-houses. The price of labour in the neighbourhood is low in the extreme, and the ore can be raised and prepared for sale at an expense trifling in comparison to the market-value of the article. The ground adjoining the mine is most favourably adapted for crushing-floors, and for the erection of such machinery as may be required; and there is a sufficient supply of water in the immediate locality for the usual dressing purposes, and to afford power for working the machinery.

The sum of £10,000 will be reserved out of the amount subscribed, as a working capital for the adventure, the residue being divisible amongst the original proprietors of the undertaking. The original proprietors reserve to themselves two-thirds of the shares, upon which they will pay their proportion of the working capital of £10,000, thus leaving but one-third to be allotted to the public. It is anticipated that a large and early dividend will be realised, owing to the unusual facilities of working.

The working of this Company will be strictly according to the Cost-book Principle, which permits every shareholder to retire from the undertaking whenever he feels disposed, and relieves him from all future responsibility, on payment of his share of the liability at the time of his ceasing to be a shareholder. The books of the company, and a monthly cost-sheet, are also open to the inspection of every shareholder at all reasonable hours.

Application for shares must be made to Henry Underhill, Esq., the secretary and treasurer of the Company, at his offices, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton; or to Messrs. Hakes and Sherratt, brokers, No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; or to Mr. T. Lloyd, broker, No. 57, Threadneedle-street, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Bullion-Silver and Lead Mining Company.
GENTLEMEN.—I request you will allot to me shares in £3 each, in the above undertaking; the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to accept, and pay the sum of £3 per share thereon when required to do so, and I undertake to execute legal transfers of the shares, and to sign the Cost-book of the Company when called upon.

Dated this day of , 1852.

Name
Residence
Description

BULLION-SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.
NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED by the Directors of this Company after THURSDAY, the 16th day of December inst.

By order of the Directors, HENRY UNDERHILL, Sec.

THE SOUTH CORK COPPER MINING COMPANY.
BALLYDEHOB, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

Hold under lease for 31 years, at 1-16th royalty.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.—To be paid up on allotment.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGING COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM BELL, Esq., Coal Exchange, London.
EDWARD HUDSON, Esq., East Cliff, Sheffield.
WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq., Grove Lodge, Sheffield.
HENRY JOHNS, Esq., 68, Upper Thoresby-street.
THOMAS MEARBECK, Esq., Sheffield.
JOHN PETER, Esq., 31, Great St. Helens.
E. H. RUDDERFOORTH, Esq., M.D., Air-street, Piccadilly.
GEORGE TINDALL, Esq., Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street.
BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Crosley and Burn, 34, Lombard-street, London; J. McCarthy Downing, Esq., Skibbereen, Ireland.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Crosley Brothers, 30, Cornhill, London; George Wilson, Esq., 6, George-street, Sheffield.

DIRECTOR AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.

St. Pierre Foley, Esq., C. & M.E., 19, Gibson-square, Islington.

SECRETARY.—Mr. William Battye.

OFFICES.—33, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This MINE is situate in the barony of Carbery, in the county of CORK, and in the vicinity of the Crookhaven, Carbery West, Coahen, Cappagh, and other mines, and extends over a surface of nearly 200 acres.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the veins and lodes of the silver-copper ore in the valuable and extensive mineral district of Ballydebob, now called the Ballydebob Silver-Copper Mines; and to re-open and work the old mines, held by the late Colonel Hall, and well known to be amongst the richest in Ireland.

Operations have been carried on for some time, and lodes opened upon, from which excellent green carbonate of copper, and purple and grey sulphurites, have been raised of great richness, specimens of which may be seen at the company's office.

Two shafts are now being sunk on the lodes, and by continuing the present workings, and making cross-cuts about every 10 fathoms to the north and south lodes, which can be done at a moderate expense, this part of the mine will probably soon repay the cost of outlay, and yield a handsome profit to the adventurers. Machinery is already being erected to re-open the old, as well as to work the new portions of the mines, so as to develop both more effectually; there is water-power on the mine sufficient for all present purposes, rendering steam machinery, for some time, unnecessary. The facilities for the conveyance of the ore to the various markets are very unusual, vessels of about 150 tons burthen lying in the harbour about one mile only from the mine.

It is worthy of notice that all the copper mines in Ireland, such as Knockmahan, Berehaven, Ballymurtagh, &c., that have been recommended by truthful and competent authorities, have, in comparatively short times, returned more than 100 per cent. for the capital expended.

The proprietors of these mines have agreed with the directors to take shares for the full amount of their interest in the property, and, by the terms of the purchase, they allow a large proportion to remain in the hands of the directors for a considerable period, and one-fifth until a dividend shall have been actually paid.

From the favourable reports of the engineers, as well as from the present actually productive state of the mines, the directors have every confidence that as soon as the necessary works are completed, they will return an immediate profit to the shareholders.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, or to the brokers, Messrs. Crosley, Brothers, 30, Cornhill, London; George Wilson, Esq., 6, George-street, Sheffield.

Extract from Report of St. Pierre Foley, Esq., C. and M.E.

Ballydebob mining district is based on copper-schist, which generally contains copper ores of the richest description, minutely disseminated through the rock, and forming, as it were, one of its elementary principles; lodes running through this description of strata seem predisposed to produce green carbonate of copper in quantity, which sometimes occurs in large masses of beautiful malachite, and also purple and grey sulphurites of copper, very rich in silver—this is evidently the case in the open veins of Ballydebob Mine. The purple and grey copper lode, now cut in the level south of the engine-shaft, is about 4 feet wide, and composed of quartz, rich gossan, black oxide of copper, and solid grey and purple-silver-copper ores of the very richest description (specimens of which, as indicative of a very rich mine, are now to be seen in the company's office), were taken from the forepart of the lode. Besides the levels, two new shafts are in progress of sinking, about 100 fathoms from each other, and pitched to the lodes now working on in the level above alluded to, at a depth of about 10 or 12 fathoms, where it is expected, from what is proved in the level above referred to, within 2 or 3 fathoms of the surface, large bunches of ore will be obtained.

Extract from Report of Capt. James Hoskins, M.E.

In handing you my report of these mines, I beg to say that the set is indeed very extensive, and, in my opinion, the prospects are highly encouraging, and I should recommend working the new mine extensively. The miners already employed in the different shafts and levels are doing good labour, and raising excellent copper and green carbonate of copper. The adit level has been driven from its entrance 8 fathoms east; in this level the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of quartz and mica-schist, strongly impregnated with carbonate of copper and purple and grey sulphurites. Shaft No. 1 has been sunk below surface 27 fathoms, partly on the lodes and levels extended east and west of said shaft, in profitable ground. Shaft No. 2 is sunk 8 fathoms 3 feet below the surface, in a congenial stratum of clay-schist, and I have every reason to believe that the lode will be found more productive when intersected in this shaft than in the western part of the mine. Shaft No. 3 is now 4 fathoms in depth, and about 100 fathoms east of No. 2; in this shaft the lode is producing some good specimens of rich copper ores. There are parallel lodes to the north and south of the main lode, and from the valuable information I received from respectable agents in this district relative to the richness of these lodes, I must at once congratulate you on the prospects. My opinion of the lodes in these mines is, that if fully developed, they will prove highly remunerative, and it is very probable that by stopping on the lode both in the old and new mines, great quantities of copper ore will be raised, and good dividends realised. Taking into consideration the nature of the lodes, the strata, and the advantages connected with the further prosecution of the mines, I do not hesitate in saying that it is a sure and safe investment for capital. The advantages are, good roads leading from the mines to the shipping port, which is distant only one mile. There is a good stream of water, thereby rendering steam machinery quite unnecessary for a considerable time.

Nov. 20, 1852.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the South Cork Copper Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me shares in this company, and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number, according to the rules and regulations of the company on the Cost-book System, and to pay the deposit thereon.

Reference
Address
Date.....

Name
Address
Occupation

A SHFORD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE,
SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF LLANDIOLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES,—5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JOHN DIVERS, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
WILLIAM FENTON, Esq., Barnsbury-park.
RICHARD HALE, Esq., Crescent, Minorca.
FREDERICK REYNOLDS, Esq., Homerton.
SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., New Cross.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Attwod, and Co.

SECRETARY.—Mr. George Edward Fenton.

This MINE is situate in the parish of Llandioles, in the county of Montgomery, NORTH WALES, and held under a grant direct from the proprietor, Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart. The set extends for about four miles in length, and nearly one and a half miles in breadth, and there have been already discovered seven valuable lodes, three of which have been wrought on to some extent; and large quantities of lead and copper ores have been returned. In the eastern and western parts of the mine the old Roman workings, in addition to those recently opened, have been very extensive, and the lodes may be seen at the surface, indicating very favourable prospects; and, no doubt, when these old workings are cleared, the bottoms will be found all ore-ground.

The mine is accessible by means of three adit levels—viz., the Shallow, Middle, and the Deep. The shallow adit has been driven about 40 fms. on the course of the lode, and intersects a north and south lode, or cross-course, about 5 feet wide, composed of sulphur, carbonate of lime, spar, and mica, and containing spots of lead and copper. The middle adit has been driven about 70 fms. on the course of the south lode, which is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, 50 fms. of which have been most productive of lead and copper ores. The deep adit level has been driven 140 fms. on the course of the lode, which is from 3 to 10 ft. wide; in this level the middle and south lodes form a junction, and have produced £30 per fathom; this adit is also being driven on a lode about 4½ ft. wide, spotted with lead and copper, and from the very favourable character of the lode, very large returns will be made from this part of the mine.

The shaft has been cut down from the surface to the deep adit level, which is 10 fms., and thence is sunk 10 fms. below the level. The lode has been cut, and the 10 fm. level driven to about 12 fms. of the runs of ore; and in a short time, no doubt, this end will become very productive, as upwards of 100 fms. of ore-ground have been driven through and laid open.

There are all necessary buildings and erections on the mine, consisting of a large count-house, an office, smiths' shop, carpenters' shop, storeroom, changing house, and other buildings; a large wheel-pit, 57 ft. long by 6 ft. wide; within, a smaller one, 22 ft. long by 6 ft. wide; also leats and lobbies, all cut and built; flooring all laid out and made; in fact, all erections necessary for prosecuting and carrying out

Plans, sections, and reports of the mine may be inspected, and all further particulars known at the offices of the Company, where applications for prospectuses and shares may be made.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 100,000 shares, at £1 per share.

OFFICES,—10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY LARCHIN, Esq., Queen's Head Brewery; and Higham Hill, Essex—**CHAIRMAN.**
WALTER HILLS, Esq., Gravesend.
GEORGE TINDALL, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
CHARLES B. HARRIS, Esq., The Baltic; and Wandsworth.
HENRY ARROWSMITH, Esq., New Bond-street.
THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
CUSACK PATRICK RONEY, Esq., London and Dublin.
JOHN GILES, Esq., Castlemaine, Ireland.
GEORGE DAVID HEATLEY, Esq., Mincing-lane.
JOHN DOUGLAS PAYNE, Esq., Walsall.
FREDERICK J. HENSLY, Esq., M.D., Montague-place, Russell-square.
BENJAMIN F. GANDEE, Esq., Hanover-street.
BARON REYNOLDS jun., Esq., Great Tower-street.
WILLIAM WOODS, Esq., Chapelizod, Dublin.

AUDITORS.

Peter Tindall, Esq., Gracechurch-street; Henry Tolkien, Esq., King William-street. BANKERS.—Union Bank of London; Messrs. Hills and Son, Dartford and Gravesend; Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITOR.—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn-square; and 17, Gracechurch-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Reuben Plant, Esq., Brierly Hill, Wolverhampton.
ENGINEER AND CHIEF MANAGER OF MINES.—Thomas Williams, Esq., of the Great Welsh Silver-Lead Mine, the Clive, and the Vale of Towy Mines.

UNDERGROUND CAPTAINS AT THIS MINE (FROM CORNWALL).

John Kessell; Samuel Harvey, William Kessell, William Roe.

These MINES, which are at present in active operation, are situated in the county of KERRY, and are held under sets for 21 years. They comprise the Castlemaine, granted by Lord Headley; the Lisoline, granted by Samuel Hussey, Esq.; and the Clogher, granted by Charles Blennerhasset, Esq.; under the moderate royalty of 1-20th; and they extend over a vast area of most valuable ground, which is daily affording additional proofs of mineral wealth; so much so, indeed, that the farmers in their agricultural pursuits frequently discover lumps of lead and copper ore. The Directors have also succeeded in obtaining the usual letters of search from several other large landed proprietors in this mining district, which comprises an area of more than 40 square miles, every portion of which will be diligently examined.

The mineral resources of Kerry, "the Cornwall of Ireland," have long been known to be inestimable; the investment of capital in mining operations must, therefore, not only prove highly remunerative to the capitalist, but equally beneficial to the Irish people, by employing and fostering the industry of the population.

The peculiar advantages possessed by the company are as follows:—

The possession of three important mines, one of which alone has been recently estimated by a competent judge, at £100,000 value.

The unusually rich quality of the mineral, which contains a large proportion of silver. The great facilities of railway and water-carriage, one line of railway being nearly completed, from Mallow to Killarney, to which the mines are contiguous; and another projected from Killarney to Tralee. The produce can also be shipped, with little expense, at Castlemaine and Tralee.

The friendly feeling exhibited by the people of Ireland generally, without regard to political or religious differences; the opening of the mines having been hailed with delight by all parties, and every assistance most cheerfully rendered.

The mines will be worked on the Cost-book Principle, in strict accordance with the rules and regulations therein contained.

At the company's offices may be seen very full reports from the following practical mineralogists—viz., Thomas Williams, Esq.; Dennis O'Neill, Esq., civil engineer to the Board of Ordnance, Ireland; John Conway O'Connor, Esq., C.E.; and Capt. John Kessell; to the effect, that the three mines are opened on a soil abounding with mineral, very highly impregnated with silver; that the facilities for transit are peculiarly favourable; and that one of the mines alone is richer for ore than any mine previously surveyed for many years.

The working of the mines was commenced in the month of March last by the lessees, who were anxious to satisfy themselves of their value before they offered them to the notice of the public. This they now feel quite justified in doing; having not only thoroughly probed the lodes, and raised upwards of 20 tons of rich ore, but erected substantial buildings for the more vigorous prosecution of the work.

The present proprietors reserve to themselves a moiety of the shares as a compensation for the outlay already incurred in obtaining the grants, making discoveries, erecting buildings, and hitherto working the mines. Feeling confident that the mine at present in operation will shortly yield handsome dividends, the remaining moiety is intended by the directors to be employed principally in the further development of the company's resources. They also feel satisfied that no further call will be made, the present proposed capital being amply sufficient to complete the necessary machinery at each of the proved mines, as well as those to be opened; thus future liabilities are guarded against, and success rendered certain.

Prospectives may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

Applications for shares to be sent to the Company's offices, or to the undermentioned brokers, where specimens of the ore already raised may be seen:—

London.—E. L. Morgan, Esq., Bank Chambers.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
Miner.						3000 Forkells United (tin), Wendron	10	10		1024 Great Wheal Fortune (tin)	14	14	
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£13 1/2	18 1/2	55 8 0	60 7 0—Nov., 1852.	1024 Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	14	14		6000 Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	14	14	
1243 Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2	2	0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan. 1851.	6400 Frideux Wood, Laxilleyan	14	3	3	1000 Gurnlyn (tin), St. Erth	1	1	
2000 Anglossea Coal Company	4	4	4	0 10 0	0 2 0—Oct., 1852.	3072 Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2	2		32 Helvellyn, Westmoreland	12	25	
1624 Balloewidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	10	10 9 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.	480 Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crownan	5 1/2	5		1500 Hennoe (silver-lead) Hennoe	5 1/2	10 11	10 11
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.	7000 Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4 1/2	4		10000 Hibernian (copper), Ireland	14	14	
5000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	2	2	0 2 6	0 0—Nov., 1851.	2300 Rhoswyd & Bacheddon (lead)	11	15		10000 Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	1	
64 Bosawell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	100	750 0 0	—May, 1849.	5900 Roosa & Treverbyn (tin)	15 1/2	4 1/2		4090 Ianey Consols, South Fetherwin	1	1	
1000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	265	470 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1852.	1024 Rosswarn (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 1/2	2 1/2		4098 Lamerton United (cop.), Devon	1	1		
1000 Bryntyll, Llanllois, Montgomeryshire	3 1/2	10 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—June, 1851.	20000 Boughtengill (lead) Cumberland	1	1	1	1024 Lantllack (sil-lead), Landrake	16	1		
5000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 2s	1 1/2	2 2 1/2	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.	5000 Round Hill, Salop	3 1/2	2 1/2		5000 Manor Mine (cop.), South Zeal	1	1	
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	65	90	212 0 0	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.	1024 Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5 1/2	5 1/2		6400 Michell (lead), Flint	18	1	
123 Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	15	20	—	4000 Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	5	4 1/2	20000 Mizzen Head (copper), Cork	1	2	1 1/2	
256 Conduorow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	100	102	22 0 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1852.	2000 South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11	5 1/2	7 1/2	180 Morvah Consols (tin, copper)	2	2	1 1/2
2610 Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	3	2 1/2	—	256 South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	7		6400 Mostyn (lead), Flint	2	2		
128 Cwmywith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190	10	10 0 0	5 0 0—July, 1852.	5000 South Crever (copper)	2	3		15000 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllwyn	1	1	
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	400	395 400	295 0 0	19 0 0—Nov., 1852.	4196 South Friendship Wheal Ann	2 1/2	2		3000 New Cop. Bottom, Bridestow	14	14	
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Guivel	5	6	55 0 0	—	2000 South of Scotland	2	2		2048 New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	12	14	1 1/2	
196 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	56	855 14 0	—	300 South Speed, Uny Lelant	25	25		10000 New Polgoon and Woodclase	16	16		
5500 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	6 1/2	0 5 0	—	236 South Welsh Josiah, Calstock	2	4		4000 Norbury (copper), Salop	18	1		
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	80	2 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.	20000 St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	—	—		236 North Creaver (copper)	9	9		
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	165	238 0 0	—	999 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1		236 North Fowey (cop.), Tywardreath	4 1/2	6		
94 East Wheal Croft (copper), Illogan	125	65	840 0 0	—	494 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	28	2 1/2	3 2 1/2	10000 North Tower & Cyatnog (lead)	12	5	1 1/2	
128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	290	242 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.	4800 Teme Side (lead), Cumberland	14	14		1060 North Wheal Trellawny (lead)	16	5	3 1/2	
5000 Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug. 1852.	10000 Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	1	1		4090 Penhaugh (lead), Menheniot	2	2		
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	1024 Tranmack and Bosenne, St. Erth	6 1/2	10 1/2		5000 Perran Con. (cop.), Perr. Uthnoe	2	4			
672 Great (tin), Germoe	—	—	—	1024 Trebaryv, Perranuthnoe	2	9	10	— Perran United, Perranzabuloe	—	—			
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	—	—	145 Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	3		4000 Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	14	14			
1000 Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21	25 0 0	—	2048 Trebelle Con. (cop.), Lanivet	24	1		5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3	1		
2000 Hoyleford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.	10000 Penlythe (cop.), St. Minver	6 1/2	6 1/2		5000 Penlythe Consols (lead)	1	1		
786 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1851.	2048 Trevallyan (tin, copper)	3	4		2048 Ponterey (sil-lead), Cardigan	16	16		
1000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13 1/2	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.	4000 Tyn-y-Worgold (slate), Carnar	4 1/2	3 1/2		8000 Red Dragon (silver-lead), Wales	1	1		
1000 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	150	1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1852.	1024 United Mines (cop., tin), Tavistock	10	9		2500 Ringabell (sil-lead), nr. Cork	4	3		
1000 Liskeard (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	685 0 0	15 0 0—Sept., 1852.	200000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	3	3	10000 Royal Hibernian (lead), Kerry	1	1		
5000 Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	1 0 8	0 4 6—July, 1852.	999 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1		3500 Silver Brook (sil-lead), Devon	1	3		
5000 Merlyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	3 1/2	1 2 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.	1024 West Abram (copper), Phillack	16	2		4094 Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	2	2		
100 Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175	10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851.	200000 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1		5000 South Alfred Consols	1	1		
2000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	18 1/2	7 14 0	0 3 6—June, 1852.	1024 West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14	36		6144 South Phoenix	14	3	3	
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	230	256 10 0	7 10 0—Oct., 1852.	6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan	13	8		953 South Plain Wood, Ashburton	2 1/2	14		
149 North Roscar (copper), Camborne	10	130	237 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.	236 West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	7 1/2	115		2000 South Wales Mining Co. (lead)	13	13		
6000 North Wheel Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	—	10 1/2	1 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.	1024 West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancroft	3 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	4000 South Wheal Russell	1	1		
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	17	22 1 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1852.	2048 West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3 1/2	1 1/2		6144 St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	27 2 1/2	27 2 1/2	
1160 Perran St. George (tin, cop.), Perranzabuloe	2 1/2	40	15 1 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.	1024 West Minver Consols (tin, copper)	10	10		512 St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	1	1		
248 Perran St. John (tin, copper), Illogan	16	192 1/2	190 200	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.	1024 West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	14	—		1200 Swanpool, Budock	4	14		
248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	184	305 15 0	6 0 0—Nov., 1852.	200 West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	120		5000 Temple Con. (tin, cop.), Corw.	2	2		
1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	7 1 0	0 10 0—Sept., 1852.	1024 West Wheal Treasury (cop.)	30	8		4096 Trebunited United (lead), St. Teath	14	14		
1024 St. Aubyn & Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	8	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.	1024 West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14 1/2	4 1/2		600 Treardoch (lead), St. Teath	4	12		
94 St. Ivens Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	875 0 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1852.	1024 West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	12		833 Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4 1/2	3 1/2		
1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	8 1/2	11 10 0	—	5000 West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	2 1/2	4 1/2		4000 Tremellett Down, Stoke Clims.	14	14		
256 South Caradon (copper), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	8	140	142 1/2 x d	5000 West Wheal Francis, Illogan	10 1/2	7		6000 Tremaunt (lime quarries)	1	1		
256 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	210	200 195	2 2 6	5000 West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	14	14		1024 Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	14	14		
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	57	56 57	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.	5000 West Wheal Towar (cop., tin, tim.)	30	22		4096 Trevallick (sil-lead), Liskeard	6 1/2	6 1/2		
256 Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan</td													